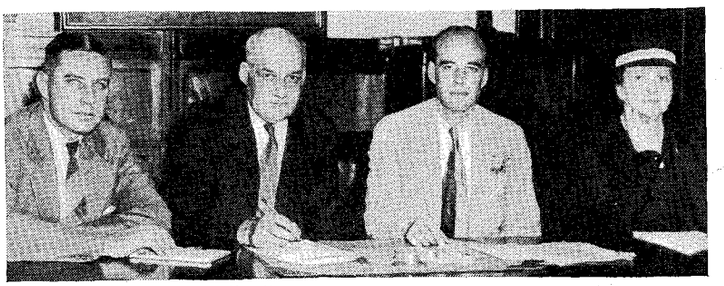
NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** July 28, 1934

San Francisco General Strike Ended

Conditions Nearly Normal by Monday When Longshoremen Agreed to Vote on Arbitration; Labor Troubles Felt in Five Other States

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT quieted public worries over the troubled industrial situation last week. While the general strike still raged in San Francisco, still threatened to spread along the Pacific Coast despite efforts of his National Longshoremen's Board to end it, he sent this calm message of reassurance to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor:



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The National Labor Relations Board: (left to right) Edwin S. Smith, of Brookline, Massachusetts; Harry A. Millis, of Chicago; Lloyd Garrison, Chairman, of New York, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor

"You may say that I have expressed to you and to the public my confidence that common sense and good order will prevail on all sides of this controversy, and that I have full confidence in the board and its agencies to arrive at a reasonable solution."

Acme

Frank F. Merriam

There was need of the President's cool optimism. The angry wave of strikes, which rose during the latter half of 1933, already had threatened, tho it did not inundate, the great automobile, railroad, and steel industries. Now it was washing into Minnesota, Alabama, and Wisconsin, and lashing California with the second general strike in American history. Alarmists chattered of "revolution," "insurrection," "treason," and similar things they love to discuss. They left the general public unmoved, of course; there was no sign of panic on the stock markets, or other mirrors of public feeling. Nevertheless it was true, and it made the country uneasy to recognize, that there were dangerous possibilities in the situation on the West Coast.

President Speaks

The President's message, sent from the cruiser *Houston*, on which he had kept fully informed of developments during his trip to Hawaii, helped to preserve the nation's sense of proportion. The collapse of the San Francisco general strike naturally helped even more. As it came to an end, the time seemed opportune to look about and note what was happening in the industrial field, what already had happened, and what seemed likely to happen in the future.

The San Francisco general strike went into effect at 8 A.M. on the morning of July 16.

For a few hours, it was virtually complete. Transportation came to a standstill, industry was shackled, and business severely crippled. Pickets blockaded suburban highways, barring incoming trucks. Only specified exempted commodities could be delivered about the city, or bought in the stores. Laundries, theaters, barber shops, tailors, gasoline stations, and innumerable other establishments closed down.

Approximately 50,000 workers laid down their tools in San Francisco alone. Moreover, the general strike soon spread to Oakland and other communities across the Bay, bringing the number of strikers to approximately 100,000; Portland, Oregon, threatened to duplicate it, and Seattle, site of the unsuccessful general strike of 1919, watched with more than academic interest.

Even more swiftly than it was organized, the San Francisco strike began to crumple. On the very first day, the General Strike Committee, headed by Edward D. Vandeleur, ordered employees of the Municipal Railway to return to work and issued "permits" with which food trucks passed the picket-lines.

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Harry Bridges

On the second day, it not only increased the number of restaurants permitted to remain open; it also submitted an arbitration plan to Mayors of cities and Governors of States affected by the longshoremen's strike, out of which the general strike developed.

On the third day, all restrictions on the sale of food, gasoline, and fuel-oil were lifted, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared that it had "neither ordered the strike nor authorized it." On the fourth day, many of the union men went back to their jobs, and the general strike was called off.

Struggling to halt labor's retreat, Harry Bridges, militant longshoremen's representative, found himself outvoted by conservative union leaders.

Meanwhile, the forces opposed to the strike—business men, city and State officials, and, finally, as it lost sympathy with the strikers, the general public—solidi-

Strike Calendar

May 9—Longshoremen strike at San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles, and other Pacific Coast cities.

May 16—President Roosevelt asked to send troops to trouble zones. Ships stalled along Pacific Coast. Mills crippled as result of strike.

June 16—After several conferences, strikers' leaders accept peace pact at prompting of Mayor Rossi of San Francisco.

June 17—Strikers, in mass-meetings, reject terms of settlement.

July 3—San Francisco port opened under police protection. Scores injured in riots.

July 5—National Guardsmen occupy San Francisco water-front.

July 14—General strike called by San Francisco labor convention.

July 16—General strike takes effect, soon spreading to cities across the Bay.

July 19—General strike called off.

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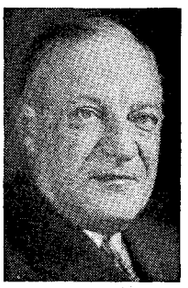
fied their opposition. The police force was strengthened, a citizens' committee of 500 was formed, and 2,600 National Guardsmen were marched into the city to join the 2,000 already occupying the water-front.

From the first, it was charged that Communists and outsiders were participating in, even dominating, the strike. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi voiced an opinion of that nature. So did Acting-Governor Frank F. Merriam. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, urged "responsible labor organization" to "run these subversive influences out from its ranks like rats."



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Senator Wagner

California, where anti-Communist feeling is particularly strong, listened eagerly. Some citizens went further. They organized bands of vigilantes, raided headquarters of Left-wing organizations, beat up the occupants, and smashed the furniture. Police, following them, made hundreds of arrests, not of vigilantes, but of suspected Communists.

Federal officials labored throughout to bring employers and employees to an agreement. Robert F. Wagner, Senator from New York, and chairman of the old labor board, recently superseded by the new National Labor Relations Board, flew to Portland to dissuade workers from calling another general strike in that city. The new Labor Board and the Department of Labor also sent mediators to San Francisco. The National Longshoremen's Board had been on the spot since June 26, when President Roosevelt created it to bring industrial peace to the Pacific Coast. It made General Johnson its agent when he arrived in San Francisco.

The strikers retreated with dignity; their defeat did not degenerate into a rout. "General strike called off by splendid patriotic attitude of regular labor leaders," General Johnson radioed to the President. Mayor Rossi rejected the plan of a few die-hard employers which might have meant a declaration of martial law, the smashing of the labor-unions, and the conversion of San Francisco into an "open-shop town."

The strike of the longshoremen and of the marine unions, who were the first to support them, continued, but the longshoremen agreed to vote Monday on whether to submit their grievances to arbitration by the National Longshoremen's Board. This agreement, applying to dock-workers at all Pacific Coast ports, relieved the remaining tension, not only in San Francisco, but in Portland and Seattle, as well. Just before the voting date, Seattle staged a first-class riot; 300 policemen, commanded by Mayor Charles L. Smith in person, clubbed 2,000 pickets away from the Municipal Piers.

Minnesota, too, heard threats of a general strike last week. A strike of truck-drivers and helpers, which, in May, had strangled transportation for ten days, and produced a series of riots, was resumed. One man was killed outright, about fifty were wounded by police shotguns and National Guardsmen occupied a section of the city when strikers attempted to stop the movement of trucks. Taxi-drivers promptly declared a sympathy strike.

The National Labor Relations Board sent the Rev. Francis J. Haas, a Catholic priest, to Minneapolis as a conciliator.

"Town Strife Forgot"

In Alabama, somewhere between 13,000 and 22,000 operatives left the mills in a State-wide textile strike, demanding, among other things, higher pay, and better working conditions.

Pickets, tear gas, and other accompaniments of strikes even appeared in Kohler, Wisconsin, seat of the Kohler Plumbing and Farm Machinery Plant. Kohler, founded in 1913, is a famous village. There workers and employers live as neighbors in homes of their own, widely spaced, and of individual architecture, surrounded by velvety lawns, flower-gardens, and beautiful shade-trees. Unfavorable critics call it "feudalistic." Favorable critics go into raptures over it. It has been termed the "near Utopian dream community," and the "town that strife forgot." It is the creation of Walter J. Kohler, head of the plant and former Governor of Wisconsin. The National Society of Arts and Sciences has hailed it as a model industrial community.

Kohler will serve as an illustration, de luxe, and in miniature, of clashing movements by employers and employees which have produced the recent strike-wave. Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act gave workers the right to organize and to choose representatives for collective bargaining with employers.

Since then many employers have organized company unions, attempting to keep control of the bargaining machinery in their own hands, or, at least, within their own organizations. Simultaneously, outside unions have stepped in, seeking to have themselves selected as the collective-bargaining agents of the employees. It is worth noting that the issues of collective bargaining, and union recognition, figure in all the big strikes of last week.

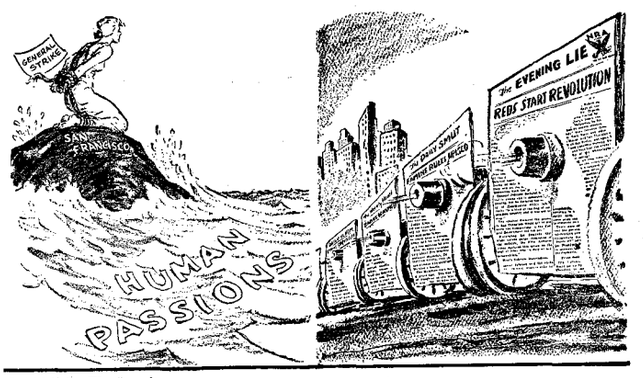
In Kohler, as elsewhere, a company union was formed, and there, as elsewhere, an outside union came forward to organize and represent the employees. It demanded, not only increased wages, and shorter hours, but recognition as the employees' sole representative in collective bargaining, and called the strike when the demands were not granted.

That, essentially, is what has been happening all over the country since the middle of last year. Thus the number of employees involved in strikes jumped from 242,826 in 1932 to 774,763 in 1933, and promises to be far larger in 1934. However, from 1916 to 1923, when the boom began, the number was never less than a million, and in 1919, the peak year, it was 4,160,348. There is nothing novel or exceptionally frightening in an American strike-wave.

Labor Seeks Benefits

Labor, as a whole, is attempting to place itself in a position to benefit from the profits expected from the upturn.

Whatever becomes of the NIRA, David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, has said in an article for the New York *Times*, collective bargaining "is here to stay. . . . That means that we are in for a long period . . . of readjustments of the relationships between the employer and the employee. And these readjustments are bound to be attended by disputes and by strikes." As far as official Washington is concerned, he declared, the best we can hope for is "the setting up of such appropriate agencies for conciliation and mediation, for voluntary arbitration, and for the enforcement of fair play as may be possible and feasible under our form of government."



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Waiting on the Tide

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

The Bosses' Artillery

—Burck in *The Daily Worker*

If the eventual upshot of the situation is a general improvement in labor's position, presumably it would increase public support for the New Deal and its champions. The direct opposite could happen if public opinion were soured, and a reactionary movement encouraged, by violence resulting from ordinary strikes, and by hardships, and inconvenience, arising from general strikes.

The November elections will be watched for indications of public sentiment on labor

(Continued on page 39)

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Political Snarl in "State Nobody Knows"

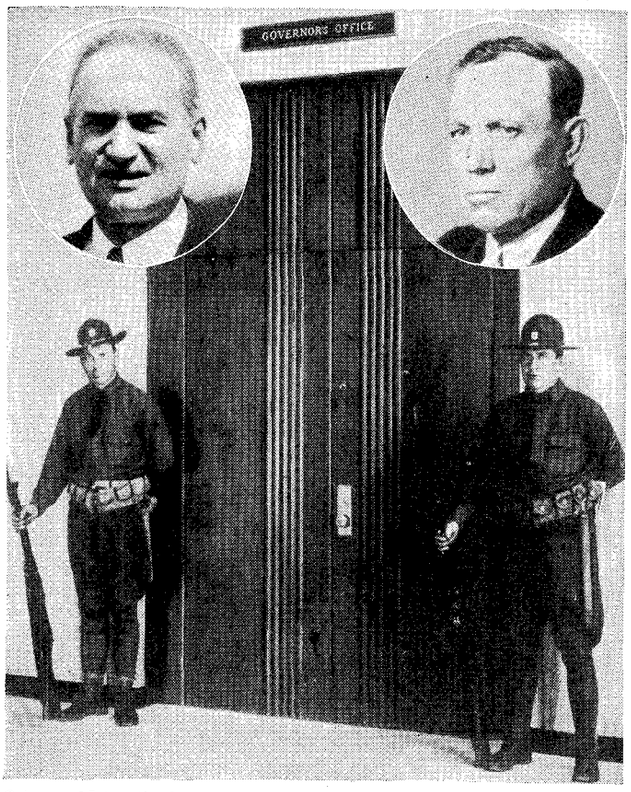
Guardsmen Patrol North Dakota's Capitol While Governor Langer, Convicted by Federal Jury of Defrauding American Government, Strives to Keep His Office

THE political crisis in North Dakota, brought to a head by the extreme economic plight of the "State Nobody Knows," appeared to be no nearer to a solution this week, altho one Governor had taken over the executive reins from another.

William H. Langer, convicted by a Federal jury composed of six farmers and six business men of defrauding the United States by soliciting cash from welfare workers paid with Federal funds, refused to accept the decision of the Supreme Court of the State that because of this conviction he was ineligible to hold office.

The Supreme Court's decision was in answer to a suit brought by Lieut.-Gov. Ole H. Olson, who demanded that Langer be legally ousted from office.

Late last week, acting in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision, Olson took over the helm, having taken the oath of office on June 23. Langer, altho he disappeared from the $2,000,000 State Capitol in Bismarck, showed no intention of giving up his fight to have the Supreme Court decision reversed by the Court of Appeals.



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National Guard sentries bar the way to the North Dakota Governor's office while William H. Langer (inset at left) and Ole H. Olson (inset at right) dispute tenure of the Executive rights

As Olson took possession of the Executive Chambers and assumed the office of Acting Governor pending the fall elections, the State Legislature, apparently eating out of the hand of Langer, gave evidence that it might impeach the Acting Governor.

Legislators Defiant

Meeting in defiance of Olson's order forbidding them to convene, the members of the Legislature for the most part declared themselves loyal to Langer. Large crowds of cheering farmers greeted Langer after he had emerged from a forty-eight-hour seclusion and cheered lustily when he declared that "even if I were in Leavenworth I would make a better Governor than some people I know."

Before quitting the Executive Mansion, Langer attempted to maintain a *de facto* authority by summoning to his support the National Guard commanded by Adj.-Gen. Earl Sarles. After some vacillation, however, General Sarles concluded that Olson was the legal Governor and placed his troops at the disposal of the latter.

The political situation in North Dakota, which has often bewildered observers outside the State, is not unlike that of the Ferguson régime in Texas and Governor ("Alfalfa Bill") Murray's rule in Oklahoma. Langer supporters have announced their intention of nominating the latter's wife to vindicate her husband if the Supreme Court's decision should be upheld on appeal. Governor Langer's action in calling out troops to maintain him in office recalls Governor Murray's frequent use of the troops when he has experienced difficulty in enforcing some of his orders.

Ordinarily, the people of North Dakota would be expected to side with the Supreme Court in such a matter, but as recently as 1932 many North Dakotans, including responsible public officials, newspaper editors, bankers, and business men—as well as the farmers who instigated the move—talked openly of seceding from the Union as the only practical method of breaking the hold of the financial East on Western farmers. A few weeks ago they renominated Langer for Governor, altho he had been convicted of a felony.

Governor Langer was convicted of "assessing" welfare workers in the form of support for *The Leader*, a weekly paper devoted to the support of his political fortunes, and those of his followers. He was convicted ten days before the primaries in which he was overwhelmingly indorsed by his party, altho strong efforts were made by the Lieutenant-Governor to oust him from office, and to take the nomination away from him.

Both efforts failed, and two days after Mr. Langer had been renominated he received a sentence of eighteen months in Federal prison and was fined $10,000. He appealed.

The appeal still is pending, but in the meantime Olson brought the case before the North Dakota Supreme Court, which upheld the opinion by a four-to-one vote, thereby legally ousting Langer. Langer promptly proclaimed martial law in Bismarck, called out the National Guard, and announced he intended to maintain himself in office "by force if necessary." He also called the State Legislature into special session in an effort to have the court's decision overthrown.

The National Guard then went over to Olson, thus overcoming a serious defect in the Acting Governor's strategy, and Langer withdrew from the Capitol, taking important files and papers with him.

Langer was the only Republican Governor elected in 1932 in a State carried by Roosevelt. A big, round-faced man, as a member of the Class of 1910 of Columbia University, Langer was voted "the biggest politician, noisiest student, most popular man, and the one most likely to succeed."

A lawyer, he is a Nonpartizan Leaguer. He became a news figure when he slapped an embargo on wheat shipments going out of North Dakota, and called out the National Guard to prevent mortgage foreclosures on farms. This brought him an immense popular following.

Langer experienced his first serious trouble when Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes removed him as head of relief activities in the State last March. His prosecution followed and it was brought out that his administration had assessed all employees of the State Government 5 per cent. of their wages to support his political organization.

A former ally of Langer, Ole Olson has been active for twenty-seven years in the State cooperative farming movement, and also has been prominently identified with the Nonpartizan League. A sturdy, gray-haired, dirt-farmer, sixty-one years old, he homesteaded the 400-acre farm in New Rockford, where he still lives.

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Fate Catches Up With Dillinger

Outlaw Is Shot Down by Federal Agents and Chicago Police As He Leaves Movie Which Held That Crime Doesn't Pay

The policemen and Federal agents who shot and killed John Dillinger Sunday night rid the country of its most notorious outlaw.

Monday's newspapers described in exhaustive detail how Dillinger, armed and disguised, attended a moving-picture theater in Chicago to see a film about a gangster, how he left with two women companions, and how his inevitable fate finally caught up with him.

Federal agents learned that he would attend the theater, set a trap outside, and waited two hours for him to walk into it. This time, he did, and fell with several bullet-wounds in his body. That was all there was to the last chapter in the story of "John the Killer," but it was front-page news throughout the nation, and far outside the country's borders.

"The news of his death is extremely gratifying, as well as reassuring," said Homer Cummings, United States Attorney-General. The Department of Justice had ordered a $10,000 reward for Dillinger dead or alive.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, Dillinger did not have a long career in crime, tho his criminal record is long and vicious enough in all conscience. His international reputation was founded on his foolhardy bank-robberies, his ruthless use of firearms, and, above all, on his sensational jail-breaks.

Dillinger was thirty-two, a native of Mooresville, Indiana, where, in 1924, he committed his first crime, a robbery. For this he served nine years. In May, 1933, he was paroled, soon plunged into a long series of crimes, bank-robberies particularly, and had been a fugitive ever since.

Movie Pointed the Moral

He did not participate in, but he did engineer, the first jail-break connected with his name, in which ten convicts escaped from the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City. Reciprocating, the criminals he had helped to liberate freed him, breaking into the county jail at Lima, Ohio, and killing the keeper. Before long, thirteen lives had been lost in the depredations of the Dillinger gang and in the efforts of the authorities to stop them.

Unexpectedly captured in Tuscon, Arizona, he was taken to Indiana, and imprisoned at Crown Point. It was there that he bluffed his way to freedom with a wooden pistol carved by himself. About three months later, he was surrounded at a Wisconsin resort called Little Bohemia, but again he slipped away. Since then he had been reported here, there, and everywhere, and blamed for many crimes committed in many parts of the country.

Never for a moment did Federal agents relax their search for him. Dillinger was free and his name a household word, but he was constantly in danger of being recognized by agents determined that this time there would be no escape.

What had to happen sooner or later did happen Sunday night. The moral of the movie Dillinger saw in that little Chicago theater was that crime did not pay. Before the evening was over, the pistols of the police and Federal agents had given that moral a deadly point.

Tiger Changes Its Stripes

With the elevation of James J. Dooling to the leadership of Tammany Hall last week, the famous organization found itself lined up politically with Washington for the first time in the history of modern politics. Not since the Civil War has a Tammany chieftain enjoyed the advantage

© International

Alfred E. Smith

© International

James J. Dooling

which the son of Peter J. Dooling, a Tammany sub-chieftain long ago, now has.

Now, however, the Tiger purrs softly under the caressing hand of Postmaster-General Farley. A telegram from him congratulating the new leader was the official seal of approval from Washington. And if a fatherly smile from the Administration is not enough to make James J. Dooling completely happy, perhaps the hand of friendship extended from an unexpected quarter will. The hand is that of Alfred E. Smith, who returned to the Tammany Council to have his advice heeded after almost five years.

Mr. Smith is credited with having made the startling suggestion that the smart thing for Tammany Hall to do this year, would be to indorse the reelection of Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick rather than take a chance on a nominee of its own.

But the return of a favorite son, spectacular tho it is, must rank second in importance to the reunion of Tammany and the Administration. At Chicago, two years ago, John F. Curry, leader of the Hall at that time, sat mute and stony-faced while the rest of the convention cheered the nomination of Roosevelt. The Democratic National Chairman never forgot that gesture. He hounded Mr. Curry until he was out of the Tammany leadership.

Baker Air Board Report Asks Larger Army Force

Altho discounting the possibility of an aerial invasion of America, the War Department's special committee of inquiry headed by Newton D. Baker recommended on Monday that Congress without delay appropriate funds to increase the Army's

Wide World

Colonel Arnold

© International

General Mitchell

aviation strength to 2,230 air-planes with a proportionate rise in flying personnel.

The board's recommendations were:

1. Increase the Regular Army from 115,000 to 280,000 and build 820 fighting planes to raise the total to 2,320.
2. A General Headquarters Air Force of 1,000 planes.
3. Greater Air Corps representation on the General Staff.
4. Flight training for every West Point cadet and Army officer; schooling of aviators in ground tactics.
5. Modern equipment, including instruments for blind, night, and winter flying.
6. Retention of military plane purchases without competitive bidding and establishment of a strong Army and Navy replacement program to help the aviation industry.
7. Training of commercial pilots in military flying and Army use of commercial-type planes for transport purposes.
8. Requirement of an average of 300 hours a year flying for Army pilots, including at least one 1,000-mile flight.
9. Strengthening of National Guard aviation by additional equipment.

While the board rejected proposals for any merger or separation of existing fighting air services, Maj. James H. Doolittle, former Army ace, signed a minority report advocating a separate aviation service.

Two Mass Flights

Commenting on the report, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell (retired) called a unified American air service "inevitable," and said there were only two classes opposing unification of the nation's aviation forces —"those who gain financially by the present system of divided authority, and those so bound by tradition that they can not conceive of a change."

Meanwhile, the Army was showing what can be done with its present equipment with ten big bombers droning over Canada to Alaska under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Henry H. Arnold. The Navy also had a mass flight bound for Alaska—eleven giant patrol-planes under command of Lieut.-Commander J. M. Shoemaker.

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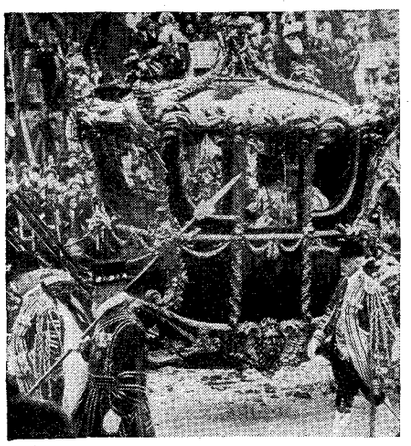
Lloyd's: The "Bet-Rock" of Britain

Underwriters in World-Famous English Firm Offered Insurance Against the Fall of the Gold Standard and Are Protecting Many Businesses Against Deaths of Rulers

By Edward Angly

[This is the first of two articles on Lloyd's, the world's underwriters]

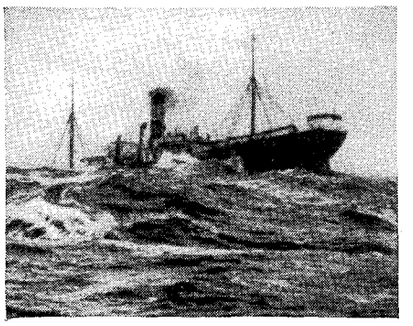


A new king and queen are crowned

ON a recent afternoon, Robert W. Bingham, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, called at the British Foreign Office to make a strange diplomatic request. Quite a number of American business men, it seemed, had been taking out short-term policies with British underwriters at Lloyd's on the life of President Roosevelt. The State Department felt, with its tender susceptibilities, that this was, well, a bit unseemly. Could Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, perhaps make representations to the underwriters with a view to having them desist from such practises?

Sir John might have observed that British merchants almost every day for two hundred years and more have taken out policies at Lloyd's on the lives of their sovereigns without anyone protesting a lack of propriety in the procedure. He might have remarked that subjects of other monarchs had come to London's great insurance center and paid premiums on similar risks. He might even have gone so far as to observe, as did Raymond Poincaré when he was President of France, that republics are seemingly more sensitive than monarchies, as to the dignity of their high offices.

For the record, at least the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made no such observation to the Ambassador from the great Republic. Ever since the British backed the losing horse in the Civil War, it has been the policy of the Foreign Office to please and placate America in small things, which presumably may serve to put American diplomats in a disposition to appreciate the British point of view in larger affairs. What Sir John did was to call in Lloyd's governing committee. He requested them to ask the members "as a matter of courtesy to a friendly Power to refuse insurance on the future of Mr. Roosevelt."



Davey Jones's grist is Lloyd's loss

For months there had been a brisk business in one-year policies on Mr. Roosevelt's life, with the premium at about $50 per $1,000 of insurance. One year is the maximum covered by Lloyd's policies. It was facile for American business men to show they had an insurable interest in Mr. Roosevelt's life, particularly since he, more than any previous President, was running the country and regulating its business.

All that Lloyd's underwriters demand is that one have an insurable interest in any proposition, whether it be such a calamity as becoming the father of twins, or a trifle such as seeing a country's currency debased. The policies the British pen are of an almost infinite variety. When it comes to betting that the worst won't happen, the world is London's oyster.

Consider, for example, that modern question of the gold standard. It was only in the garrulous days of the 1932 political campaign that Herbert Hoover told the American people that he had, the previous spring, feared the imminence of the dollar's tumble from its proud perch. That was the news, then, to most voters, debtors, and creditors. It was news to Speaker John Nance Garner, and to his colleagues in Congress, but it wasn't news at Lloyd's.

Months before—as early as April, 1932—Leadenhall Street underwriters knew quite a few Americans in high places were worrying lest the dollar drop from gold. Mr. Hoover had not broached his fear to the Congress which struggled with a lop-sided budget, but he had mentioned it, as the worrisome winter ended, to certain chieftains of big corporations who called.

After that it wasn't long before cable messages were clicking under the Atlantic to ask what rate Lloyd's would charge to insure importers against the dollar dropping off the gold standard. Within a few hours after the first such query went to London, word was sent back that the premium would be 20 per cent. for six months.

A new President succeeds at Washington

Thus, fully a half year before the President spilled the beans in Des Moines, many an importer who feared his business would be bruised if dollars became less valuable in the world market, could, by putting up $10,000, collect $50,000 in the event the dollar dropped. Later, in the first few months of the Roosevelt régime, quite a lot of such insurance was taken out at Lloyd's, but, as it began to appear that the United States would abandon the gold standard, the rates became prohibitive.

The underwriters try to keep their ears close to the ground, but in politics they are no smarter than other innocent bystanders. On the summer day in 1932 when Franklin D. Roosevelt filled the air with his panegyric of the Forgotten Man, a member of the upper-brackets class hastened to insure himself against the possibility that the Democratic Governor of New York might get to Washington.

That day Lloyd's offered odds of seven to three that Roosevelt wouldn't be the next President. Later, of course, when the nominations had been made and the campaign was under way, the odds swung around as the freshing Democratic wind blew stronger and stronger.

The election over, it was a rare November day that some business house did not apply for insurance on Mr. Roosevelt's life to cover the period up to the inauguration. For this risk, which had less than four months to run, the rate averaged around three-fourths of one per cent.

[*In his final article, Mr. Angly will tell how King Edward's death cast gloom over the underwriters, while Queen Victoria's jubilee provided them with a neat profit; how an earl took out a policy against the possible elopement of his niece; how tea-tasters insure their palates, and prospective bridegrooms their hair.*]

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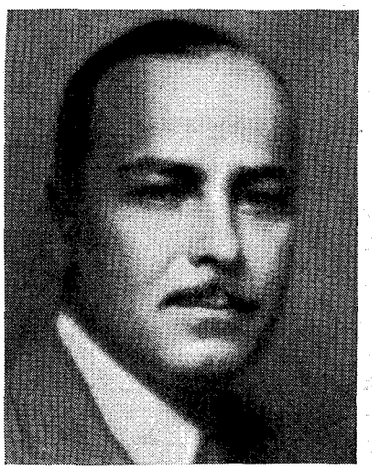
Housing Campaign Moves Into High Gear

From Lumber-Mills to Railroads Plans Are Being Laid Rapidly—and Observers Believe That the Administration's Goal Can Be Achieved by Following the Pace-maker

By Wayne W. Parrish

[This is the third of a series of four articles on housing]

WHEN the Federal Housing Administration was formed in Washington recently, it found that solving the nation's housing problem was a minor matter compared with the problem of housing itself. Federal Administrator



Lewis H. Brown

James A. Moffett was starting out to stimulate a $1,500,000,000 expenditure for housing, but the only quarters offered to him for his offices by White House attachés were in an old ramshackle building.

Mr. Moffett, who had just left a $100,000-a-year position with an oil firm, thought that these abandoned quarters hardly were suitable for an administration set up to promote modernization of American homes. Ever since his appointment he had been holding forth in a two-room hotel-suite, paid for by the day. He flatly told the White House officials that he needed modern quarters, and, after some delay, it was announced that he would be housed in the new Commerce Building.

Little Dissension

Meanwhile, preparations for the gigantic home-modernization and home-building campaign are going ahead at full speed, and the bustle is not restricted to Washington. From lumber-mills to railroads, from building and loan associations to labor unions, plans are being laid for the start of the program within a few weeks.

A remarkable feature of the NHA is the small amount of dissension. The few critics of the program are concerned mainly with words of caution. Even the bankers who first opposed the act are seeing benefits to them and are offering support, and the Washington correspondent of *The American Bankers Association Journal* wrote that the reconditioning phase of the act "will appeal at once to banks and other loan institutions as offering the opportunity to cooperate with the Government in a constructive movement of advantage not only to the public and general business, but also to the institutions themselves."

It is plain that the Government has gone far in attempting to salvage the sagging mortgage-market by insuring new and existing mortgages, and of guaranteeing loans for repairs. There is general agreement that the germs of real recovery are inherent in the scheme. The answer, as the Omaha *World-Herald* aptly pointed out, "is up to business itself—the business which has pleaded for a chance to exercise its own initiative." Private business is pleased that the Government has kept its fingers out of the housing program, but some observers have pointed out that if private business fails to make use of the Government's support in the present housing program, there is likely to be a further drift toward governmental regulation.

The NHA has brought forth new personalities in the New Deal program and has set a new stage in the nation's economic history. It is bringing the home owner, the worker, the durable-goods industries, the construction industries, and even such professions as architects and engineers, into one nation-wide campaign. In reality, the NHA, as *The Architectural Forum* has said, is more of a reform bill than a recovery plan, for it provides a permanent reorganization of the mortgage-market. It is backing up the private lender—not without criticism from the conservative and cautious press—with guaranties and insurance.

If there has been one dominant figure behind the NHA, more than any person outside of the Administration itself, it has been Lewis H. Brown, young president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, who became head of that company five years ago at the age of thirty-five. A distinguished executive, Mr. Brown was chairman of the sub-committee on the NHA of the Durable Goods Industries Committee—a committee representing no less than two hundred code authorities; 100,000 plants, factories, firms, supply dealers, and the like, and which employed 10,000,000 men in 1929.

"I can not think of any living person in America, outside of institutions for the insane and for criminals, who will not benefit by the National Housing Act," Mr. Brown said recently. "The good this act will effect is that sweeping. The NHA can put a great many men back to work in the construction trades, the hardest hit in the whole heavy-goods field. There is work for one million men this fall in the modernizing and renovating end of the act alone.

"It is no emergency, no hole-plugging measure. America is real estate minded. The NHA should bring real estate values back, slowly perhaps, but positively. When it is fully understood, when its provisions are working, all people who possibly can will want to own their houses outright. The most important thing in this bill, in my opinion, is the provision whereby a man can build, amortize over fifteen or twenty years, and own his home in fee simple."

In indorsing the act as "an epochal step towards a sound Federal economic direction of the long-term mortgage structure which should ultimately assure an adequate supply of low-interest real estate mortgage-credit," the National Association of Real Estate Boards in recent convention stated that "wide-spread home-owning is the bulwark of democracy." Something of the same attitude was taken by *The Plasterer*, official trade organ of the International Association of Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers, which commented that the modernization drive "is a hopeful sign that at least we are realizing that the home is the back-bone of the nation. . . . The home owner is the highest type and the most valuable citizen. He is interested in his community and his nation."

An enthusiast of the NHA is *The Architectural Forum*, which said editorially that the act "is so far-reaching in its implications, at once so immediate and so permanent in its possible effects that even the preceding five years of utter discouragement can not blind one to what may be ahead. . . . This is no little plan."

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Just a Little House Upon a Hill
—Herblock for NEA Service

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On the Way Toward Federal Radio Censorship?

Communications Commission Will Regulate Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones, but Complete Control Is Not an Immediate Worry of Broadcasting Companies

By Stanley High

[This is the first of two articles on the radio industry's status]

RADIO appears to have been the New Deal's forgotten industry. During the last year, while other businesses were being taken into camp en masse, radio was left in something like solitary grandeur as the last major occupant of the tents of the pre-code era. This probably was not particularly pleasing to radio. Big business generally had sensed the temper of the times and was seeking to make itself safe by making itself inconspicuous.

But radio was daubed with none of the NRA's protective coloring. Lacking such a coat, the industry was self-conscious, and a bit jumpy. So large an omission hardly could be due to an oversight. The list of codes on the walls of the press-room of the NRA indicated that, to the New Deal, there were no oversights. Perhaps something more ominous than codes was in the making. And in various well-appointed offices, men were put to work dusting off and replenishing the arguments for the American method of privately directed broadcasting as against the British system of governmental control.

Underwood & Underwood

Commissioner Thad Brown (left) and Eugene O. Sykes, Communications Commission Chairman

Late in the session, however, Congress passed the Communications Act of 1934. The Act covers radio along with all other forms of electrical communication: telephone, telegraph, and cable. Late in June, General Johnson's code-makers, having finished with suspenders, sardines, and fertilizer, got around to radio. Hearings were held for a few very hot days on the tenth floor of the Hotel Raleigh in Washington, but they were very gentle hearings, and a radio code, covering wages, hours, and conditions of labor, was painlessly born. The industry breathed a bit easier. It had begun to achieve inconspicuousness.

Class by Itself

But outside the business, as well as within it, the feeling persists that radio is, and will remain, in a class by itself, and is likely, sooner or later, to come in for special treatment. At any rate, despite the Communications Act, and the code, the uncertainty continues. Meanwhile, Big Business might keep an eye on radio. No other American industry is so notably conscious of its P's and Q's.

There is no doubt about the fact that radio is in a class by itself. That is not primarily due to the youthfulness of the industry, but to its nature, which is sufficient to make it a perennial challenge to those who are out for public ownership of public service businesses. That the challenge never has been accepted seriously is due, largely, to the way in which radio, in the United States, has been managed. In fact, it is doubtful if private industry ever entered a field sprinkled so generously with pitfalls and stumbling-blocks, or ever walked over such perilous ground with less injury.

Radio's special category is indicated, first of all, by the fact that it is not subject to the ordinary, time-honored principles of free competition. There is competition in radio, but it can not be entirely free. There is a definite limit to the number of radio broadcasting stations which can be operated without interference. With nearly 600 stations in the United States, radio's point of saturation virtually has been reached.

Even if there were no limitation, the Government would keep a regulatory hand on radio for another reason. Radio is a war necessity. In the event of conflict it probably would be necessary for the Government immediately to take over, or to assume, the direct supervision of all broadcasting. This, in part, is because the Government might require radio communications for itself. It is even more because a radio broadcast can be picked up, not only within the boundaries of the nation, but far beyond them. The Government, therefore, regards radio as a national resource and guards it accordingly.

Up to the present this guardianship has been asserted under the Radio Act of 1927. By the terms of that act, the Government, so to speak, took over the air. The opening sections make it impossible for private interests to acquire vested rights in the use of any part of the radio spectrum, and "to maintain the control of the United States" over all radio channels and "to provide for the use of such channels but not the ownership thereof" under licenses. In other words, radio frequencies are not the property of the stations which use them. They are the property of the Government of the United States. They are not sold or leased to the broadcasting companies, but are "assigned" to them.

This authority does not mean that the Radio Commission has the rôle of censor. As a matter of legal fact, the law specifically prohibits any interference, on the part of the Commission, with freedom of speech, or any move toward the establishment of a general censorship. Aside from a provision relative to the use of obscene, indecent, or profane language on the air, the law is not very definite. The Radio Commission never has been at all sure of its power to have a hand in determining what shall go on the air and what shall stay off. In recent months it has made a few exploratory passes in the direction of such regulation without notable results.

Commission Set-up

With the Communications Act of 1934, however, the Federal Radio Commission passes out of existence. In its place there will be a Federal Communications Commission. This Commission, of which Eugene O. Sykes is chairman, will have regulatory power, not only over radio, but over all forms of electrical communication.

The Commission is composed of seven members appointed by the President. The provision of the act divides the Commission into three divisions: one for broadcasting, one for telephone, and one for telegraph, with the chairman of the Commission serving on all three divisions.

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Topics of the Day

Does Drinking Make Highways Dangerous? It is common knowledge that disaster and drunken driving are boon companions. From this, it is often reasoned that drunken driving is one of the principal causes of traffic accidents—which is simply not true. Nor, despite the charges of some prohibitionists, is it true that alcohol has become a major factor in such accidents since repeal.

There has been an increase in the number of traffic accidents which may be attributed to liquor, but these still are only a small percentage of the total number. In New York State, according to a survey by the Travelers Insurance Company, of 21,421 drivers involved in accidents during the first quarter of last year, only 127 were intoxicated. Of 22,007 drivers involved during the first quarter of this year, 135 were intoxicated.

The National Safety Council, surveying non-fatal accidents in a number of States, produces testimony to much the same effect. It finds that the number of drivers involved in accidents during the first quarter of 1934 was greater by 6,507 than the number involved in the first quarter of 1933, while the number of those who "had been drinking" increased by 469.

Naturally, the Council emphasizes the fact that drinking spells danger on the highways. "There is not the slightest doubt that the person under the influence of liquor is very likely to get into trouble in traffic," it says. Nevertheless, it concludes: "The use of intoxicating liquors can by no stretch of imagination be looked upon as a major cause of traffic accidents."

* * * *

"Featsters" Here Again For Publicity, Cash, Fun The "featsters" are with us again—those peculiar persons who perform strange feats for money, publicity, or the fun of it. They are as incredible as ever. Two of them, who call themselves "the human wheelbarrow," are now on their way from New York to the Pacific Coast.

"The human wheelbarrow" operates in this fashion: one man, bending over, rests his chest upon a small platform, and his hands upon two rods, attached to the hub of a bicycle-wheel. A second man grasps the ankles of the first, raises them from the ground and pushes him, in this case, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The country used to be full of "featsters." Some, challenging rivals to imitate them, drank gallons of lemonade at a gulp. Others ate dozens of wheat cakes at a sitting and claimed the national wheat cake eating record. There were marathon dancers galore, flagpole-sitters, human flies, and gentlemen who rocked in rocking-chairs until they were exhausted. Some "featsters" roller-skated across the Continent; others ran across; one somersaulted for hundreds of miles; one walked backward looking into a small mirror; one pushed a peanut up Pike's Peak with his nose. Other romantic "featsters" got married in air-planes, under water, or in the cages of wild beasts.

The depression mowed them down without mercy, but now they are back again to take up where they left off. One welcomes them, if for no other reason—and probably there is no other reason—than because they might be harbingers of prosperity.

* * * *

North Sea Island Has No Hay-Fever Those suffering from hay-fever or catarrh can combine pleasure with relief, if they so desire—and have the price of transportation across the Atlantic. The tiny Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, near the mouths of the Elbe and Weser rivers, is a veritable paradise for sneezers. The absence of certain grasses and plants, the pollen of which is believed to cause hay-fever, led to the choice of this location.

Already a popular summer resort, it has recently drawn a congress of bronchial experts. The place virtually has been overrun with sufferers from summer catarrh—and all seem to have found happiness.

* * * *

Colorado Bankers Are Wide-Awake So many people are mystified by recent developments in banking that the Poudre Valley National Bank of Fort Collins, Colorado, decided to institute a series of evening classes which its depositors were invited to attend in groups of thirty or forty. At these lectures bankers have been explaining fundamentals of banking, meanings of technical terms, and new legislation.

One thing which has been emphasized particularly is the reason why banks have to impose a service-charge on some accounts. It was explained carefully that such charges simply represent the cost to the bank of services performed for the customer in cases where the balance is so small that the bank can not make any money by lending it.

The bank officials have concluded that the school is successful because there has been an increase of $170,000 in deposits since it began.

The bankers of the country should be deeply indebted to their colleagues of Fort Collins for showing them such a painless method of increasing deposits. Possibly there is a suggestion here for other professions, as well. Clothiers, for instance, might hold evening classes offering an adequate explanation for that "small charge for alterations."

Historic Germany Will Find Itself "What now?" people ask themselves as they read the eventful news from Germany. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler attempts to answer that question in a statement for the New York *Times*. Chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, as well as President of Columbia University, Doctor Butler, who has just returned from Europe, is unusually well informed on transatlantic affairs. Right or wrong, therefore, his answer is noteworthy.

When the Hitler régime established itself, he says, some persons "predicted that it would not, and could not, last more than three years, since it was in such complete contradiction to the traditions, the interests, and the ideals of historic Germany." He believes that "the three-year limit set would now appear to have been too long."

In his opinion, "Historic Germany is finding ways and means to come to consciousness. . . . The vast membership of the Catholic and Lutheran Churches will certainly not permit themselves to be permanently suppressed. . . . The intellectual leaders . . . can not and will not be permanently persecuted. . . . Moreover, there is in Germany a large body of convinced liberal opinion."

"What may probably be looked for," he predicts, "is the early collapse of Hitlerism, to be followed, perhaps, by some form of dictatorship, or Fascist organization, which, in turn, will pave the way for something more permanent, and more consistent with the history of the German people."

* * * *

This Adventurer Traveled Alone The story of Maurice Wilson is the story of a magnificent failure. Other men had accepted the challenge of Mount Everest's rugged crags and gaping crevasses, but none ever had dared the ascent alone. The former British Army captain had seen many heavily outfitted expeditions set out on the ardous climb only to be repulsed by the scaly peaks and biting winds. He came to the conclusion that the size and weight of the stores carried were at the bottom of these failures. Only an Indian Yogi, without possessions and inured to hard, simple living, could surmount proud Everest, he decided.

So he trained for months for the task and by March 25 last was prepared to start. The Government had forbidden him to make the attempt, but, dressed in Tibetan clothes, he managed to elude political surveillance. With only three porters and a pack-pony accompanying him, and traveling partly by night, he climbed 21,000 feet in remarkably short time and, having ascended that far, decided to finish the trip alone. His porters last saw him making off along a glacier.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Myrna Loy, whose real name is Myrna Williams, was an accomplished sculptress before she entered the moving-pictures. She broke into the films in 1925 with a small part in "What Price Beauty," which Mrs. Rudolph Valentino produced. Since then she has appeared in many pictures, most recently in "Stamboul Quest," reviewed on page 27 of this issue. She is five feet, six inches tall, has Titian-hued hair, freckled features, and likes to lounge at home in trousers, or overalls. Once "typed" as a sinister—generally Oriental—lady, her last three pictures have raised her officially to stardom.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Charles Courtney is an internationally-known master locksmith whose ability to open safes has taken him to many corners of the earth. He says he has a "whadda-call-it" in his right hand, which is an expression he uses for anything he can't readily explain. In this case he means a sixth sense. Forty-three years old, he has white hair, is married, and has one daughter. Recently he returned from Russia where he was on a secret mission regarding the recovery of treasure on the British cruiser *Hampshire*, sunk during the World War with Lord Kitchener aboard.

Keystone

What's the Name, Please?

Sokoloff—brings summer music to Conn.—he says, *so'ko-love.*

Iturbi—directs outdoor concerts in N. Y.—*ee-toor'bee.*

Salmaggi—director, Chicago Grand Opera—not *sal-maggie*, but *sahl-mah'jee.*

Rachmaninoff—pianist and composer—*ch* as in *loch*, *rach-mah'-nee-noff.*

Spaeth—music critic—rimes with *faith.*

Faulhaber—German prelate, see this page—*fowl haahber.*

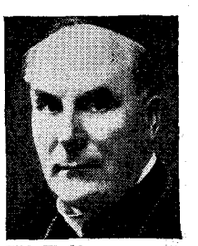
—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Howard W. Blakeslee began his career as a newspaper science-writer when he interviewed Admiral Peary before the discovery of the North Pole. He is science editor of the Associated Press, knows personally nearly every important scientist in the country and has visited most of their laboratories. Blakeslee is one of the few active newspaper men ever called upon to address a graduating class. He did so this spring at the famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is fifty-four years old, married, and has four children.

Irving Langmuir recently received a Class B glider's license at Elmira, New York. Probably few witnesses realized that this quiet, erect, square-jawed man with graying hair is one of the greatest scientists of this generation. The Nobel prize for chemistry in 1932 is only one of a number of awards he has received for distinguished scientific advancement. Among his achievements are the automatic flame for welding, the gas-filled incandescent lamp, the high vacuum radio tube and a number of discoveries in the realm of pure science along the border-land of chemistry and physics. He learned to fly his own plane when more than fifty, and goes gliding at fifty-three.

Wide World

Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, Papal Legate in Germany, is the outstanding clerical opponent of the Nazi régime who has been courageously outspoken in his denunciations of Hitler's rule. Physically powerful, he is a huge, stern figure, sixty-five years old. In his younger days he taught at the University of Strasbourg, became a great theologian, and an authority on the Old Testament. His vigorous sermons have been published in book form.



Wide World

Comics—and Their Creators

Vincent Hamlin, who draws "Alley Oop," is an Iowa boy with a Texas accent. He hails from Perry, near Des Moines, but Southern ancestors and long residence in the Panhandle explain his authentic drawl.

Vincent Hamlin

Born in 1900 he pleads guilty to "an entirely normal childhood." In 1917, as an undersized high-school youngster, he wriggled his way into the A.E.F. and made such good sketches of his "Buddies" that ex-newspaper men in khaki told him he ought to become a comic-strip artist. At the time he didn't take them seriously.

After the war, Mr. Hamlin took a course in journalism at the University of Missouri, and later worked as a reporter in Des Moines. From there he went to the old Fort Worth *Record* as artist and photographer, later working as a cartoonist on other Texas dailies.

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Alley Oop

"Alley Oop," his caveman comic, got his start some eight years ago, when he was working in the oil-fields, making art layouts and maps. He met a geologist who was an enthusiast about prehistoric life and promptly found himself fascinated with the Stone Age.

To-day "Alley Oop" appears in more than 400 newspapers, but it was a great many years in the making. Its creator discarded idea after idea until he finally evolved "Alley Oop," the fantastic caveman hero, Dinny, the amiable dinosaur, and the mythical kingdom of Moo, where the action takes place. "Alley" is distributed through NEA Service.

"I've yet to reach the stage where drawing Alley and his gang bores me," says Mr. Hamlin. "I like cartooning and paleontology both, and my so-called comic is a combination of the two." He makes his home in Lakewood, Ohio, just outside Cleveland, where he lives with his wife and a small daughter and draws his crazy cavemen.

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At the Observation Post

Only Successful General Strikes Have Been Those With an Avowedly Political Goal—San Francisco Walkout Follows Pattern of Seattle Fiasco Fifteen Years Ago

ALMOST a year ago a general strike tied Havana into a bow-knot. It led quickly to the flight of President Machado and the collapse of his régime. Its object was political, it enjoyed tremendous popular support, and it was successful.

There have been other successful general strikes in the memory of the present generation. A convenient list has appeared in Lewis Gannett's column in the New York *Herald Tribune*. Borrowing from Professor Crook's authoritative work on the subject, he cites the two general strikes in Belgium, one in 1892 and the other in 1913. The first won an immediate extension of the suffrage, the second promises of universal suffrage.

Then there were the Swedish strike in 1902, which brought a suffrage reform, the Russian strikes, which forced the Czar to grant a constitution in 1905, and, finally, the general strike in Berlin in 1920, which defeated the Kapp Putsch and saved the German Republic.

Had Industrial Grievances

But note that like the Cuban affair every one of these successful general strikes had an avowedly political goal. They were aimed at a species of tyranny from which the public as a whole suffered, or stood to suffer, and hence they enlisted full public support.

Compare them with the general strike on the Pacific Coast and immediately there will jump to mind the basic reasons for questioning the latter's logic. A general strike can have no other than a political object.

In dismantling the vital services which are the life-blood of a highly organized modern community, it can not avoid coming into direct conflict with the constituted authorities whose sworn duty it is to maintain these services. Wherefore one of two things must happen—either the constituted authorities must break the strike, or, like Machado, they must abdicate in favor of the strikers.

Yet apparently the strike leaders in San Francisco have believed that neither outcome was necessary. They were striking, they have insisted, not against the State, but against a certain group of private employers. Their grievances were not political, but industrial. Let the employers grant their demands and they would be content to live under the same government, municipal, State, and Federal, whose functions they defied.

In other words, they have professed to regard a general strike as simply a magnified industrial struggle, when, as a matter of fact, it is a rebellion against the State. The State can often afford to remain neutral in the face of an ordinary strike, or even an epidemic of ordinary strikes, but hardly under the challenge of a general strike. The difference is not one of degree but of kind.

This confusion of thought has been translated into action. On the initiative of the San Francisco strike committee the early plan to starve and paralyze the city underwent quick modification. Workers on the municipal street-car system were ordered back to their jobs. The food blockade was relaxed. The community was to be placated with soft blows.

Not Private Prerogative

But such measures in themselves constitute a usurpation of municipal authority. To guarantee a full supply of food for hospitals and children, to publish a list of "accredited" restaurants which may continue to serve the public, to "permit" a certain number of food trucks to enter the city, to decree the operation of a municipal utility—these things are not a matter of private prerogative and can never be so considered. "Permissions" of the sort imply as great a challenge to public authority as did the original threat of complete paralysis, and in San Francisco they have collapsed under the weight of their own presumption.

One recalls the general strike in Seattle fifteen years ago. There also the strike committee attempted to make war softly by rationing food supplies, exempting vital services and performing other functions for which only government can be responsible. Mayor Ole Hanson would have none of it. "Any man," he announced, "who attempts to take over control of municipal government functions here will be shot on sight." He ordered the "exempt" placards issued by the unions removed from the trucks "permitted" to operate. "The seat of government," he said, "is the City Hall." The Seattle strike lasted six days.

General Walkout in Canada

Some few months later a labor war broke out in Western Canada, centering in Winnipeg, where it assumed the nature of a general strike. For its object it finally settled on the "one-big-union" idea. As explained at the time in an Ottawa dispatch:

"The point of this form of organization would be the fact that every labor-unionist in any given city—and this includes many of the civil servants—could be called out in support of the quarrel of any one of the craft unions with any of its employers. To put it in other words, a quarrel between the half-dozen tool makers and the foreman in any machine-shop could tie up a whole city—industries, police and fire protection, and postal and telephone service—if the labor leaders were so minded.

"The advocates of the plan agree very simply that this procedure will make the whole city bring pressure to bear on the man they are fighting and that with such a club to swing, labor always will win."

Here in a nutshell is the fallacious reasoning which in jig-time defeated the San Francisco strikers. It is not suggested that they sought the formation of the "one-big-union" except as it might be expressed in the temporary cohesion of their local organizations. But certainly the less cautious among their leaders (always excepting the out-and-out radicals who wished to turn the strike into a revolution) fully expected to club the city and possibly the whole Pacific Coast into an offensive and defensive alliance with them against a few employers.

Clubbing is not a popular means of persuasion. The record indicates that in an industrial, as opposed to a political, dispute, labor, even when organized to the *nth* degree, as it was in England on the occasion of the general strike there in 1926, has rarely, if ever, swung such a weapon on the public without losing. W.M.H.

THE PORTER: "Sa-a-ay!"

—Scott in the Portland *Morning Oregonian*

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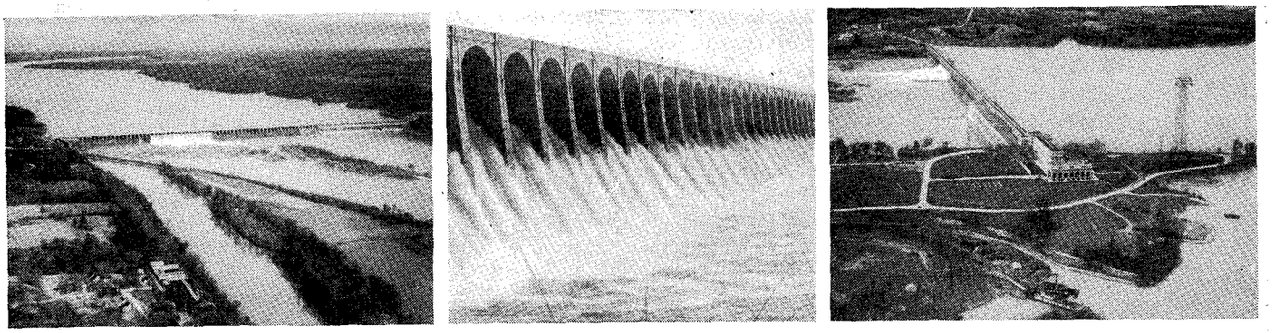
News and Comment From the Nation's Capital

Private Power-plants Within Range of Federal Power Projects Are Due to Face Struggles for Existence, or Competition of Lower Prices Set in Washington



The nerve-center of the Federal power system: (left to right) the Wilson Dam, and power-house; high-water at the Wilson Dam, and an air-view at the foot of the bed of the chained giant at Muscle Shoals

PRIVATE electric-power companies, fearing a life and death struggle with the Federal Government, are looking to President Roosevelt's speechmaking trip across the Continent in August to throw some light on the plan to set up an electric colossus reaching into the great river-valleys of the country. The Tennessee Valley Authority is facing power companies in its area with the choice of selling out to the Government, or being undersold by government-backed public power systems. To what degree the Administration intends to pursue this policy is expected to be shown in the next month or two.

Mr. Roosevelt has announced that upon landing from Hawaii he will inspect important Public Works projects in the Pacific Northwest, and speak at Fort Peck, Montana, at the headwaters of the Missouri. This will be only one of at least four major speeches to be made by the President in his transcontinental swing leading the prepolitical educational campaign to "sell" the New Deal to the nation in November.

Broader Program

Progressive Republican leaders of the West and Northwest are convinced, from what source they do not indicate, that the President will emphasize the social-extension aspects of his program in this journey from his point of debarkation to Washington or Hyde Park. An extraordinarily large audience is being encouraged to hear the Chief Executive at Fort Peck. It is taken to suggest that Mr. Roosevelt plans to make this the occasion for outlining the ultimate objectives of his public power policy as related to the social improvements planned for the hinterland.

If the Administration's policy in the Tennessee Valley is a pace-maker for the broader program—and there is no reason to doubt that it is—the Federal Government is determined to force the issue on the private power companies. Two huge dams costing $72,000,000 are rising in the Tennessee Valley and others are planned in a development estimated to reach a total cost of $300,000,000. America is going to have a lot of electric power to sell. Prospective customers are being approached in a way which leaves private power companies in no doubt the Administration is determined to go through with it.

The Tennessee Public Service Company is the first to come in collision with the Administration program. In one of the strangest horse trades in history, it has been the subject of weeks of bickering around a long table in a flimsy Federal building in Washington. Tennessee Public Service serves the busy city of Knoxville in the heart of the great natural laboratory which is the Tennessee Valley. The privately owned company is an unwilling seller. For years it has been paying a good profit to its parent company, the National Power and Light. It is unable to understand why the Government should step in and want to drive it out of the territory.

While technically it is not a case of coercion, the privately owned company has little alternative. The Federal Government, after much bargaining, finally offered $6,550,000 for the property. The utility virtually was told to take it or leave it. Taking it meant getting the $6,550,000 and stepping aside for the Government. Leaving it meant competing with a power system built by the city with Federal finances which would aim to sell electricity to Knoxville residents at a lower rate than the utility charges. This was regarded as meaning sure death for the private company. The government already had acquired Commonwealth and Southern, another privately owned utility, the Knoxville field was within convenient scope, and there was a determination in Washington not to be turned aside. Knoxville *must* buy TVA power.

The first offer by the Federal Government for the Tennessee Public Service was $5,250,000. The utility people responded that this wouldn't even pay off the bond and preferred stockholders, to say nothing of the mortgagees to be considered. The negotiations went on throughout the sultry weather of late spring and early summer.

The Government contended that its original price was fair and reasonable, since it covered the private company's rate-base, or the value on which its earnings were fixed.

This sort of bickering went on for weeks and weeks and the negotiators stood just as far apart as when they started. At that juncture the TVA stated the case in a letter to the grandparent utility, Electric Bond and Share. This latter company was reminded that Knoxville already was planning to construct its own distribution system, and would hold off until June 14 to give the company a chance to sell.

The National Power and Light replied a fortnight later rejecting the Government's offer, both as to price and plan of payment, and suggesting that the whole matter be submitted to arbitration. In a prompt reply, the TVA found it possible to step up its offer to $6,500,000 by including some property which had not come under the original offer. Finally, the TVA made an offer of $6,088,000, a certain transmission line, and the Knoxville Street Railways, not to be included. This was accepted. The power-line will be sold to another company. Holders of Tennessee Public Service bonds must turn them in at 96½ to clinch the deal, but this seems assured.

Struggles Impend

This chronology will serve to show the Government's determination not to be deterred. It is assumed to set the precedent for dealings with other private companies which the TVA—or other similar valley authorities in the United States—may approach in the gradual development of the Government's power plan.

The private power companies within the range of the Government's power projects will face struggles for their own existence, or the competition of prices enforced, in effect, from Washington. When the system gets in good working-order, the TVA insists it will be unified and coherent, and will provide a yardstick by which actual costs of making and selling electricity may be measured.

DIOGENES.

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Japan Takes Soundings for Naval Parley

Report That Tokyo Would Agree to a Three-Power Hegemony of the Pacific If Granted Sea-Power Parity Is Called Second Ascent of an Old Trial Balloon

THE report from Geneva that Japan would seek a new political accord with the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific before negotiating a new naval treaty in 1935 was no news to London or to Washington. It was said in one well-informed quarter at London that the suggestion was "merely the second ascent of an old trial balloon."

When the non-aggression pact first was talked about in Washington several months ago, the State Department pointed to the sufficiency of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact. This position, Washington correspondents related, remained unchanged.

Early in July, some unofficial Japanese interests in London began a discreet spread of propaganda in favor of a three-Power non-aggression pact, or at least a political agreement affecting the Pacific. The same interests reiterated the suggestion to persons in touch with the naval situation, wrote an Associated Press correspondent from the British capital. It was understood that the Japanese saw in the new pact a means of avoiding any political discussion at the 1935 conference of sea Powers.

There was a possibility, it also was stated, that Japan might insist on some sort of an agreement of this type before participating in formulative naval discussions.

Informal Proposal

The proposal that the American and Japanese Governments should jointly declare a division of the Pacific Ocean into two regions, the United States to be predominant in the Eastern Pacific and Japan in the Western Pacific, was made to the Department of State by Hiroshi Saito, Japan's Ambassador to the United States. He offered it before he left Washington to go to Tokyo for discussions with government officials. The proposal was put forward informally by Mr. Saito in the hope of sounding out American sentiment.

It was received coolly by American officials, according to Wilfrid Fleisher, Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*. The idea of two spheres of influence in the Pacific first was brought up in the Japanese Diet last March by Admiral Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto, a member of the House of Peers, and was indorsed by the Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota. Mr. Hirota's reply at that time was that he believed the idea could be worked out if the United States was willing.

The proposal for a division of the Pacific, wrote Mr. Fleisher, is a variation of the idea of a non-aggression pact between the United States and Japan, and is somewhat less sweeping in its implications because non-aggression pacts usually bind the signatories to remain neutral in the event one of them goes to war with a third party. It was said also to be in accord with Japan's thesis of a Japanese "Monroe Doctrine for Asia."

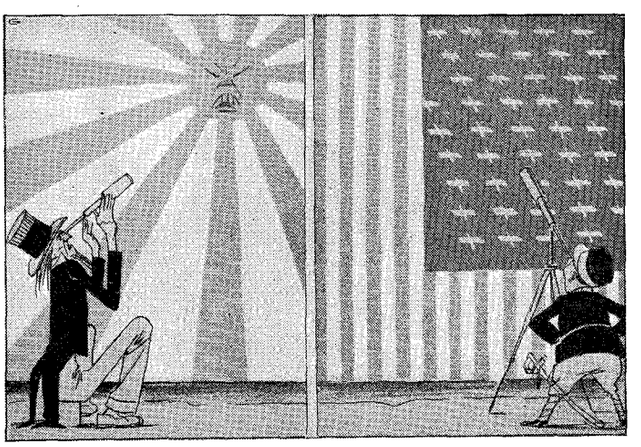
The independent Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* reported that Ambassador Saito had informed Mr. Hirota that official circles in the United States did not desire any diplomatic or political action to be taken toward conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the United States and Japan, or the issuance of a joint declaration by the two Powers.

"Extremely Cool"

The Ambassador, according to this newspaper, told the Foreign Minister that the American Government was "extremely cool" to Japan's demand for equality of naval armaments and revision of the existing naval ratio, and that the United States strongly advocated continuation of the present 5-5-3 ratio for Britain, the United States, and Japan. He was said to have predicted that Japan would meet considerable difficulty in persuading the United States to agree to a higher naval ratio.

"The American Navy," Mr. Saito was quoted as saying, "favors postponement of the forthcoming Naval Conference, in view of the unrest prevailing in Europe and the demands of Japan."

The Ambassador was reported to have stressed the point that American-Japanese friendship was firmly established and that "there is not a single problem between the United States and Japan which can not be solved by diplomatic means."



Spotting the Sun Over the Pacific

"Peculiar sun-spots; suspicious meteoric showers"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

Japanese naval leaders, meeting under Fleet Admiral Fushimi, formally placed their approval on a policy of seeking recognition for the principle of "autonomy in national defense" and freedom "from disadvantageous treaties" in 1935. The conference adjourned after two hours and a quarter, apparently without committing the leaders to any specific demands embodying this policy. Altho the deliberations were secret, wrote a Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Times*, Japanese newspapers unanimously reported that the Naval leaders agreed to work out the defense program already formulated to meet the 1935 crisis, and not to surrender the mandated islands whatever happened.

Japan's whole attitude toward the naval negotiations, in the view of this correspondent, remains ambiguous, with the authorities seemingly willing to have it so, despite suspicions abroad, until other Powers reveal their positions more fully.

Two Deductions

He made two decisions: 1—That there is no agreement within the Government about the application of basic principles of the naval policy to specific questions; 2—There is no enthusiasm about the prospect of the opening of negotiations and of coping with Anglo-American opposition.

An official spokesman asserted that Foreign Minister Hirota and Admiral Mineo Osumi, Naval Minister, had not reached an agreement on all aspects of the naval policy simply because they had not yet talked them over. Observers refused to believe, however, said this correspondent, that Japan's unreadiness to discuss technical questions in London at present comes from a need of time to complete preparations. The British and Americans have had time enough to study the situation and formulate proposals.

The faction within the Navy which resents bitterly the inferior ratio terms of the London Treaty has been agitating under Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu's leadership for a strong policy in 1935, asserting that a compromise would be intolerable. Admiral Osumi's and Mr. Hirota's statements in the Diet early this year seemed, it was said, to indicate that the Government sympathized with that plan, yet talk still was heard of the necessity of adopting the policy, giving the impression that the whole matter is fluid, with the highest authorities most cautious about making irrevocable decisions.

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Brazil's Dictatorship Era Ends

Recently Established Constitutional Government Sets Up a "Brain Trust" and Provides for Improved Working Conditions

Following a four-year period of dictatorship which began in October, 1930, Brazil returned on July 16 to Constitutional Government. Dr. Getulio Vargas, the Liberal Provisional President who seized the Government in 1930, was elected the first President under the new Constitution.

The country's new Constitution provides, among other things, for a "brain trust" whose unanimous opinion can not be rejected by Cabinet Ministers. The "brain-trust" provisions specify that each minister shall be assisted by one or more technical counselors, coordinated by the nature of their functions into general councils, consulting bodies for the use of the National Assembly, or the Federal Council. Ministers are forbidden to take any step contradictory to the unanimous opinion of their respective councils.

The new document is patterned vaguely after the New Deal in Washington in that it provides also for a maximum working-week of six days and a maximum day of eight hours. Wage discrimination because of age, sex, or marital status is prohibited.

The power of the President is limited by the creation of a Senate in addition to the Chamber of Deputies, the national legislative body. The President, elected by direct suffrage, serves for one term of four years and is ineligible to succeed himself. The President is deprived of his former task of arbitrating in matters involving States' rights, a duty which is taken over by the Senate.

Another innovation is the election by professional and trade associations of one-fifth of the membership of the Chamber of Deputies. The new basic law is liberal to native workers and "rigorous" toward foreign interests. Immigration is restricted to a number from each nation annually amounting to not more than 2 per cent. of the number who came during the last fifty years.

Brazil's Innovations

The new Constitution lays down the rules affecting the relationship of marriage for the forty-four million persons in the twenty States and the Federal districts. Church weddings received the status of civil weddings and divorce was banned. A Tribunal of Accounts, another innovation, is empowered to investigate and rule over all governmental contracts and transactions.

Doctor Vargas came into power following the success of the revolution which ousted President Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa. This revolution, which was marked by clashes between Federal and rebel troops, had been started early in October, 1930, by Doctor Vargas and Osvaldo Aranha, now Ambassador to the United States. Soon after taking office Doctor Vargas dissolved the Congress and the legislative and deliberative assemblies of all States and municipalities. The Provisional Government took over all powers formerly vested in the executive and legislative branches of the Government. The Provisional Government thus overthrew the Constitution of Brazil which had been drawn up by the fathers of the first Brazilian Republic in 1891.

In his recent campaign Doctor Vargas asked the nation to elect him constitutional

Acme

Dr. Getulio Vargas

President so that he might bring to completion reforms inaugurated by him during the provisional régime. The "Gauchos of the South" figured prominently in the revolution that put Vargas into power, but a growing dissatisfaction with his failure to return at once to Constitutional Government became manifest in the Southern States. This potential insurrection culminated in 1932 in the Sao Paulo revolt which split the country into many factions. The conflict was the most serious in the Western Hemisphere since the Civil War in the United States.

The forces of the Government succeeded finally in putting down the revolt, but opposition to the President has not abated in the South, particularly in Sao Paulo. Political opponents undertook to bar him from holding office under the new Constitutional Government. When their efforts failed, they attempted to have Gen. Goes Monteiro, War Minister in the Vargas Cabinet, and José Americo de Almeida run as rival candidates. These two men, however, not only refused to run, but campaigned actively for Doctor Vargas among the revolutionary elements.

Of the 248 votes cast, Doctor Vargas received 175 to fifty-nine for Borges de Medeiros, whose candidacy was supported by the Sao Paulo delegation. Four votes went to General Monteiro and the remainder were scattered.

In Foreign Fields

Stockholm—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's recent speech before the Reichstag explaining the reasons for the "purging" in Germany apparently has dealt a death-blow to whatever pro-Nazi sentiment existed in the Scandinavian countries before his address.

Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians are indifferent to Nazi claims of a spiritual unity with the Scandinavian kingdoms because of their common "Nordic" ancestry. None of the Scandinavian papers praised the Hitler speech. Virtually all of them expressed horror at Hitler's statement that for twenty-four hours he was the supreme court of the German nation. The *Führer's* explanations of a plot against his Government left the press of the three Scandinavian countries skeptical and unconvinced.

* * * *

Moscow—The Soviet is becoming style-conscious for the first time since the revolution. The Government not only is allowing women to pore over fashion-plates, but is urging them to do so.

Not long ago, the Russian customs authorities refused to allow foreign style-magazines to enter the country, thus making the present campaign for style all the more amazing.

While Russia, under the Five-Year Plan, was struggling to transform a vast agricultural domain into an industrial nation, it was necessary to concentrate all human energy and natural resources on the building of plants, factories, and machinery. With the basis of heavy industry laid fairly well, women are being encouraged to attend fashion-shows, and study the styles at a fashion-salon recently opened here.

Meanwhile, plans are going ahead to incorporate battalions of women into the existing garrisons maintained by the Red Army. Women wearing steel helmets on parade are no longer a novelty. They fit equally well into homes and trenches.

* * * *

Darjeeling, Bengal—A seven-months-old infant has been found to rule over the members of the Buddhist faith according to reports from Lhasa, Tibet.

The baby was found in a humble home in a remote part of the country. Its body is supposed to hold the soul of the Dalai Lama, who died last December. Buddhists believe that the spirit of the dying religious leader is transferred to a new-born child who ultimately will don the priestly robes and enter the crimson and white palace at Lhasa.

Holy men examined the heads of all infants to determine whether they bore certain traditional marks which identify the Dalai's successor. Until the infant is eighteen years old, the head Lama of Reting Lamasery, two days' journey north of Lhasa, will rule the "Forbidden Land."

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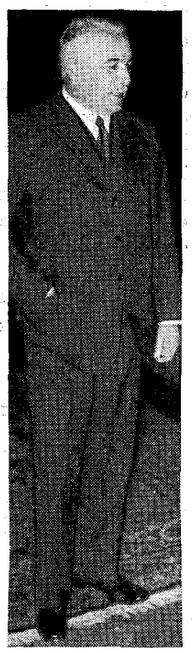
Poland and Germany Fear "Eastern Locarno"

Both Nations Frown Upon Many-Sided Character of Barthou Plan—Berlin Is Loath to Take Any Part in Proposed Security Pact—Warsaw for Non-Aggression Accords

THE "Eastern Locarno" pact pledges the Soviet Union, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Baltic States to respect and mutually guarantee each other's frontiers. France would be the guarantor of the proposed treaty, which has been approved by Great Britain and Italy. It has brought prompt reactions especially in Poland and Germany. Marshal Pilsudski, Polish dictator, and Foreign Minister Josef Beck, according to Warsaw press cables, prefer bilateral to multilateral treaties. Also, many high Polish officials were reported as regarding the Polish system of non-aggression agreements and reciprocal treaties as much more effective. Cited as the kinds of pacts Poland liked were her treaty of alliance with France and Rumania, her non-aggression pact with Russia, and the joint non-aggression declaration with Germany.



European

Baron von Neurath

The Poles feared also, it was reported, that one result of a possible Russian-Japanese conflict would be the alinement of Germany as the fighting ally of Japan, which would automatically start hostilities between Germany and Russia with Polish territory lying between them. Just how the existing non-aggression pacts would hold out in such a contingency was not made clear, but the Poles were said to be convinced that they would be less awkward than the obligations they might have to fulfil under the "Eastern Locarno" pact.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Paris *Oeuvre* wrote that Count Alfred Chlapowski, Polish Ambassador to France, had called on Louis Barthou, France's Foreign Minister, and informed him of the reluctance of Marshal Pilsudski, Polish dictator and Minister of Military Affairs, to adhere to an "Eastern Locarno" which would entail new responsibilities on Poland's frontier.

The reply made by Mr. Barthou to the ambassador was not quoted, altho it was said to have been "very precise." But *L'Oeuvre* gave an obvious indication of the nature of the reply by saying: "French diplomatic circles were strongly impressed by the Polish attitude. It was said that if this attitude continued to be maintained, the French would question the advisability of holding further to certain treaties of 1921, which put a heavy responsibility on our country."

The treaty referred to was the Franco-Polish military alliance, obliging France to throw her military strength to the defense of Poland in case the latter should be attacked. But the pro-French press in Warsaw maintained that those who did not join hands loyally with Mr. Barthou in these difficult times would certainly deplore it later. It was even declared that Poland might become altogether isolated if she refused to support the "Eastern Locarno" plan.

Polish coldness toward the "Eastern Locarno" idea was favorably noted in Germany, where it was said that the Government was firmly set against the Barthou proposal. At the same time it was reported that the German Government would be careful not to isolate itself by hasty action and that it would consult with both the Italian and Polish Governments before taking a definite stand.

In their inspired comments the German newspapers emphasized the point that the German press preferred bilateral treaties between two nations, such as the ten-year non-aggression pact concluded between Germany and Poland. Germany wanted "no more Locarnos," it was declared, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* announced bluntly that "this system of treaties means the attainment of French hegemony over Europe with the assent of Russia and England."

© International

Col. Josef Beck

Speaking of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and of the promise in his speech to the House of Commons that Germany would receive a most valuable addition to her security by adhering to the proposed treaty, it was pointed out by the *Diplomatische Correspondenz*, held to reflect the attitude of the German Foreign Minister, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, that such a promise requires a more binding form. So it was expected that the promises of Britain and the conditions of Italy would be incorporated in the pacts themselves by changes in the additional negotiations that followed. In contrast with Britain and Italy, it was stated, Germany belonged to those countries upon which an Eastern pact would impose "new, immediate, and far-reaching obligations."

Italy at first objected to the French sponsored plan for an "Eastern Locarno" but her objections were withdrawn when it became known that Germany was to be included in the new agreement. In addition to removing the obstacles which Italy had seemed ready to put in the path of the new "peace system," it was noted that Italy's present action was probably the first time Premier Benito Mussolini had sanctioned anything initiated by France.

According to the official news agency, *Stefani*, it was felt in Rome that while Italy had no direct interest in a pact to which she did not intend to become a signatory, she would "follow a line of conduct with that of Great Britain, that is, no undertaking beyond the Locarno pact."

Soviet Russia's Ambassador to Great Britain, I. M. Maisky, informed the British Foreign Office that Russia would give the guaranty required of her in the event that the "Eastern Locarno" plan were adopted by all the countries concerned.

This guaranty is that Russia will associate herself with the already existing Western Locarno pact by agreeing to aid France or Germany in case either is attacked by the other. Reciprocally, there also is to be a guaranty by France to aid Russia or Germany in case either is attacked by the other.

Altho Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, said, in his speech on the "Eastern Locarno" pact in the House of Commons, that Russia's joining of the League of Nations was essential to carrying out Mr. Barthou's plan, nothing was said about that phase of the question by Mr. Maisky.

King George Opens Tunnel

A golden switch pressed by King George opened the new $40,000,000 Mersey Tunnel between Liverpool and Birkenhead last week. It is the largest underwater tunnel in the world.

In honor of Queen Mary, the King named it Queensway and then rode with the Queen through its two miles of gleaming glass and concrete, while Atlantic liners stood at anchor overhead. Massed at the entrance of the tube were 50,000 people who listened attentively to the monarch's speech, in which he asked, "Who can reflect without awe that the will and power of men, which in our times have created the noble bridges of the Thames, the Forth, the Hudson and Sydney Harbor, can drive also tunnels such as this, in which many streams of wheeled traffic may run in light and safety below the depths and turbulence of tidal-water bearing ships of the world?"

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Can Life Exist on Any Planet but the Earth?

Astronomers Produce Evidence World May Be the Only Home of Life as It Is Known, but Romanticists May Still Have Hope, for Knowledge of Other Planets Is Scanty

EVEN astronomers must return from contemplation of stars and galaxies occasionally to consider whether there is not some living link, some bond of intelligent sympathy, between the Earth and its nearest neighbors in space. Pronouncements recently have come from two great observatories summing up present knowledge of the Earth's sister-planets—new facts obtained through the use of such sensitive and super-human instruments as the thermocouple, spectrograph, and infra-red camera.

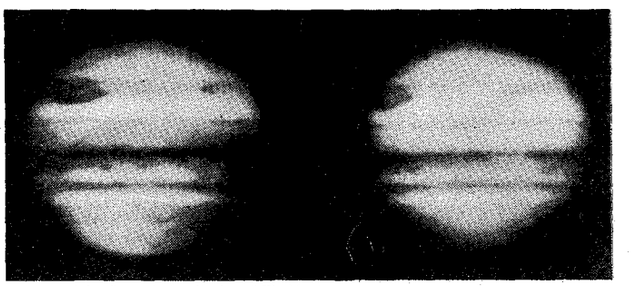
Dr. Walter S. Adams, Director of Mt. Wilson Observatory, has reported in *The Scientific Monthly* that of the nine planets of the solar system, only three provide conditions which might make possible the existence of life such as it is known. These, in the order of their distance from the sun, are Venus, Earth, and Mars.

The innermost planet, Mercury, is too small, too hot, and completely devoid of atmosphere. It is a blistering piece of slag about the size of the moon, projecting through space near the surface of the sun like a moth around a torch.

The Climate of Venus

The climate of Venus is much more nearly ideal. This planet is nearly three-fourths as far from the sun as the Earth. Moreover, she is nearly as large as man's own planet; a mass weighing 100 pounds on Earth would weigh eighty-five on Venus. She also has an extensive atmosphere, tho perhaps less dense than Earth, which continually is filled with what appears to be a heavy layer of clouds.

It is doubtful, Doctor Adams believes, whether astronomers ever have seen the surface of Venus. For that reason nothing is known of the surface conditions. It also has not been possible to determine the length of Venus's day. The fact that the night side of the planet appears to be about the same temperature as the day side argues for a reasonably short period of rotation. On the other hand, spectroscopic examination indicates that the period may be several earthdays at least.



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

Two views of Jupiter taken at Mt. Wilson Observatory, the one at the left with ultra-violet light, the other with ordinary visual rays. The markings, apparently in the atmosphere, conceal the surface

But the important question of the composition of Venus's atmosphere has been answered at least partially by the spectroscope. Above the cloudy layer it mostly is carbon dioxid, and if this is a fair sample of the whole atmosphere, there certainly are no animals such as those of Earth's upon Venus, for they could not live in it. The hypothesis has been advanced that the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere is produced by plants, which use carbon dioxid and give out oxygen as a waste product. The preponderance of carbon dioxid may be an argument for the absence of life on Venus, either plant or animal. Nevertheless, it is not conclusive, for the upper atmosphere may differ considerably from the lower. There is evidence, for instance, that the upper atmosphere of Earth is predominantly nitrogen. A spectroscopist on Venus, perceiving it, might be justified in assuming that there was no life on Earth.

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Photograph of Mars taken with the sixty-inch reflecting telescope at Mt. Wilson. The north polar ice-cap and the tropical "vegetation" belt are plainly visible

Mars, occupying an orbit farther from the sun than Earth, has been studied more thoroughly than any of the others. Mars alone presents visible surface details.

The question of the famous "canals" of Mars still is one for dispute, tho few astronomers to-day are willing to concede that they are artificial. They first were discovered by the Italian astronomer Giovanni Schiaparelli and later studied by Percival Lowell, who founded his famous observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, to carry on the investigation.

Mars certainly bears a strong resemblance to Earth in several important respects. Mars has a 24-hour period of rotation, and, therefore, a day and night almost identical in length with Earth's. In winter, ice gathers at the poles, in white, glistening spots, and melts away rapidly in spring.

During the summer an irregular band of gray or green in the equatorial regions expands noticably, suggesting vegetation. Also, Mars has an atmosphere, tho a thin one, and sometimes clouds are observed.

Now comes the discouraging side of the picture. The most recent investigation, undertaken with the powerful equipment at Mt. Wilson Observatory, indicates that the amount of free oxygen above a given area of the surface of Mars can not be more than one-tenth of one per cent. of that above an equal area of Earth. While water-vapor undoubtedly is present, it must be very little as compared with that of Earth. Finally, the temperature runs to terrific extremes. Even when Mars is nearest the sun the weather is rather chilly (about 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the tropics) and at night it drops rapidly (because the blanket of air is too thin to hold it) to about 40 degrees below zero.

The Large Planets

But what about the large planets, Jupiter and Saturn? Jupiter is so big that some astronomers have considered it molten, or at least hot enough to provide heat for life on its surface, even tho it is so far from the sun as to receive from it relatively little warmth. Now comes Dr. V. M. Slipher, Director of Lowell Observatory, with the announcement that the spectrograph definitely has shown the upper part of the atmosphere of those planets to be made up mostly of methane and ammonia.

Methane is the explosive hydrocarbon gas often called fire-damp, or marsh-gas, which causes violent blasts in coal-mines. Ammonia is too well known to need definition. Anyone who has smelled it will get a pretty good idea what life on Jupiter or Saturn would be like. No oxygen was discovered in the atmosphere of those great planets; if there were any, a terrific explosion might be expected to occur, for oxygen and methane unite violently.

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Scientist Describes True Folsom Points

Characteristics of These Interesting Relics of Ancient Americans Outlined in Reply to Requests From LITERARY DIGEST *Readers*

The article "Stone Relics of Oldest Americans" which appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 9 attracted wide-spread attention and produced a flood of letters concerning the so-called Folsom points, man-made blades of chipped stone.

Many of the letters stated that the writers possessed similar specimens, and many sent samples or drawings. Examined by scientists of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, less than 5 per cent. of these were found to be really representative of the Folsom type. Other correspondents expressed the opinion that there was nothing rare or different about such specimens; that they had been found by the hundreds on old Indian village sites in various parts of the country and had been pictured in many reports and publications.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, in response to a request by THE LITERARY DIGEST, explains the matter as follows:

A true Folsom specimen is a thin, leaf-shaped blade. The tip is slightly rounded and the broadest part of the blade, A-B in the diagram, tends to occur between the tip and a line across the center of the face. A typical feature is a longitudinal groove extending along each face, C, about two-thirds of the length, which produces lateral ridges paralleling the edges of the blade.

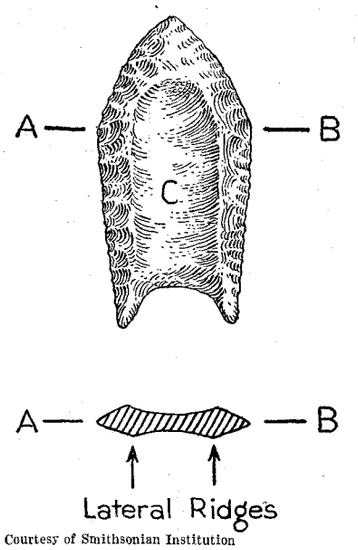
A cross-section of the object would give a bi-concave appearance as shown in the lower portion of the diagram. The base is concave, often with long, sharp, base points. There usually is a more or less fine marginal retouching, a secondary removal of small flakes, between the edges and the lateral ridge of the central groove.

Another feature frequently observed is that of smoothed edges around the base and extending along the edges for about one-third the length of the blade. The usual material from which such objects were made was jasper, chert, or chalcedony. Some of the finest chipping of stone ever seen on New World specimens is to be found on the Folsom points.

All Features Are Present

The various features which characterize Folsom points may be found singly or in different combinations on specimens originating in several sections of the country, but unless all are present on each individual artifact it can not be considered an example of the type. Mere concavity of the base or a leaf-like shape does not constitute a Folsom point. These two elements are regarded by many as conclusive evidence that their specimens represent the type. Others rely entirely upon the presence of a longitudinal groove, even when occurring only on one face, and make their identification regardless of the shape or size of the blade. Hence the belief that innumerable examples are to be found.

The points which became the pattern for the type were found near the small town of Folsom, New Mexico, in association with bones of an extinct species of bison. The men studying the problem agree that the points belong to an early phase of aboriginal American stone-chipping, and are anxious to determine its extent and distribution.



Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution

Characteristics of a true Folsom point

Science Snap-shots

Heavy water, the oxide of deuterium, or heavy hydrogen, will be produced on a commercial scale at about $1 a drop at the Pennsylvania State College, it was announced recently. It will be sold at cost to scientists.

* * * *

The new element No. 93, produced artificially a few weeks ago by the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi, may not be unknown in nature after all. Dr. O. Koblic has discovered an element much like it in pitchblende from the famous deposits in Czechoslovakia, whence came Mme. Curie's first radium-bearing ores.

* * * *

Susceptibility to infantile paralysis may be due to lack of resistance which possibly is inherited. This is indicated in studies just completed by Dr. W. Lloyd Aycock, Director of Research of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission. Twenty per cent. of the cases studied had a family history of the disease.

* * * *

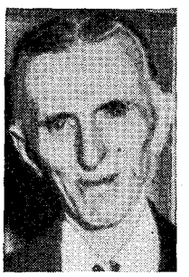
Two giant mososauria, thirty-five foot marine lizards which lived nearly 60,000,000 years ago in the Cretaceous Sea, are being excavated from a deposit of bentonite, a commercial clay used in making cosmetics, near Winnipeg, Canada. These creatures were unable to travel on land, had flippers instead of feet, and heads four feet long. The skeletons will be sent to the National Museum at Ottawa.

Why "Death-Rays" Do Not Work, Tho Many Are Invented

Four or five times a year some inventor announces that he has produced a secret "death-ray" which will kill whole armies at a distance, provide an invisible wall of force to protect a city or country, or short-circuit the electrical equipment of aircraft, motor-vehicles, or tanks miles away. Never do these inventors reveal the secret; usually neither inventor or ray ever is heard of again.

The case is different with the latest announcement along this line. The distinguished, elderly Dr. Nikola Tesla, who made it, is no "nut inventor." He is responsible for the induction-motor, the polyphase electric current, and is a pioneer in the study of high-frequency transmission. Yet, having had several days to think the matter over, engineers and scientists are skeptical for the reason that this inventor, like the others, refuses to divulge the secret, and moreover admits that he has not yet produced the ray; merely has plans.

As a matter of fact, several kinds of lethal rays can be produced in the laboratory, but when it comes to projecting them any effective distance natural limits soon are reached. X-rays are deadly to animals long subjected to massive doses, but unheard-of force would be required to send them any distance in such quantity. Gamma rays such as those given off by radium produce bad burns and cancerous growths, but they really are too weak to have such an effect over a distance of more than a few centimeters.



Dr. Nikola Tesla

If electrical bolts, such as lightning, are to be used, the object struck must be part of the circuit. If the ground is used to provide the return, how may the powerful bolt, supposing one strong enough could be generated, be prevented from following the shorter path and grounding itself en route?

There are many other possibilities, but every one canvassed by engineers has distinct limitations. It remains to be seen whether Doctor Tesla has something revolutionary enough to upset the known laws of physics. It is possible that he has.

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Pilgrims Wend Way to Canterbury Again

Afoot, on Horseback, by Rail, and by Plane, Worshipers Make Their Way to Westminster Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral to Revive 400-Year-Old Pilgrimage of Grace

SITTING between a king and a queen, the little girl probably was unaware of the significance of the service in the ancient abbey. But she knew it was something very important, and every now and then she looked round to see if the hundreds of others recognized that fact, too. So she sat, a tiny figure in blue, her feet scarcely touching the floor from the edge of the great oak chair in which the queen had placed her. A backless stool had been placed between the royal chairs for the little girl; but the queen wanted to sit next to her husband and took the stool.

From a buttonhole in the king's coat dangled a metal badge, labeled "Pilgrimage —1934." The queen wore hers on her cloak, and the little girl had hers pinned on the collar of her dress of mavis blue.

The King and Queen of England and their granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, were attending the Pilgrimage of Grace service in Westminster Abbey. For their metal badges they had paid half-a-crown apiece, and for the Princess's a shilling, tho to help the poor they had bought more badges than they needed.

While these members of the royal family were attending the unique service in Westminster Abbey, Frederick Hewings, ex-hussar and unemployed father of six children, was attending a similar service in Canterbury Cathedral. He felt a "bit nervous," he wrote to the London *Daily Express*. He was poorly dressed and wore neither a white collar nor a tie. It had been a year since he had bought his wife a dress and two months since he had bought a package of cigarettes for himself. His children needed milk. The prayer for the unemployed made him "feel wild," as "tho he were a heathen or a leper. We don't want to be prayed for," he wrote. "We want jobs. I am like yourselves. I am English. The only difference between us is that you are well-fed, while I am half-starved."

A Case of Nerves

Perhaps it was his nerves, as he said. It was for him and all like him that the Pilgrimages of Grace were held throughout the length and breadth of Britain. For two weeks fifty-three cathedrals and collegiate churches kept open door every day for the pilgrims, bidden to come in the name of charity and in the name of God to whom they look for help.

Adults paid half-a-crown for their pilgrim badges; children, a shilling. All the money collected thus and from free-will offerings is to be distributed through the National Council of Social Service for relief work in those areas where it is needed most urgently.

Wide World

King George and Queen Mary, with Princess Elizabeth, leaving Westminster Abbey after a special service inaugurating a pilgrimage to Britain's great churches on behalf of the unemployed

Up and down the country, in town and village alike, there was a warm and generous response to the call to the pilgrimage, which embodied the two great precepts of the Christian faith—prayer and worship. Westminster Abbey was crowded to its great doors. Lords and ladies and commoners, rich and poor, were there. The services were put on the air by the British Broadcasting Company.

The processional was Bunyan's Pilgrim's Hymn. Then came the challenge from second Isaiah: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen . . . to undo the heavy burdens? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house . . . ? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily."

Aim of Pilgrimage

The pilgrimage, said the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. Dr. Foxley Norris, was "to show our determination that a way must and shall be found whereby the souls of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-men shall be rescued from despair. . . . We will not acquiesce in the spectacle of want where there is plenty." A special prayer "that we may succor the destitute, hearten those denied the privilege and product of work, and kindle once again the fires of hope in all who feel that the world has ceased to need them" was offered. Then a blessing was asked on the pilgrimage, and the offerings of the royal family and of the people, together with the collected pilgrim-tickets, were solemnly tendered in a Renaissance casket.

Canterbury Cathedral, ancient center of English Christianity, took the lead in this new pilgrimage of grace, the first in 400 years. By road and rail, afoot, on horseback, and even by air-plane the people went. On one day a fleet of air-planes, piloted mostly by women and organized by Lady Londonderry, flew in formation from Heston to Canterbury. People were bidden to come dressed as they pleased, so that there might be no cause for embarrassment among the poor. If some had no pilgrim badges, none was asked. In one district the people of each parish went in procession to the cathedral. In another all pilgrims were welcomed near the spot where the Domus Dei gave lodging to pilgrims in an earlier day. In Canterbury the great west door of the cathedral was opened and set apart as the "Pilgrims' Door," and on July 7 there was a great procession and High Celebration of the Feast of Saint Thomas.

The idea of the Pilgrimages of Grace was born of a woman's tuition. She had been to Durham, where she found life drab and poor near the cathedral, which seemed unaware of the distress around it. Conscious of the separation of the cathedral from the desperate wo about it, she pondered on a way to make the one real to the other. The idea of the pilgrimage came to her, and she carried it to the Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, the Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson. The suggestion kindled his imagination, and was soon taken up by every cathedral in the land.

It is suggested that a similar effort might be undertaken in this country.

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Increasing Call for Protestant Unity

National Survey Reveals That Most Ministers and Laymen Prefer Union of Some Sort to the Present Denominational System

The prospect of church unity, that is, of Protestant unity, appears to be distinctly brighter, and the surprizing fact is that it is favored more by theologians, elder people, and churchmen than by laymen, young people, and those without church affiliation.

Dr. H. Paul Douglass

This is the report of Dr. H. Paul Douglass, as set forth in an expansive volume, "Church Unity Movements in the United States," published by the Institute of Social and Religious Research. The report is the July selection of the Religious Book Club.

Protestantism is divided into more than 200 denominations, which, five years ago, the late Dr. Peter Ainslie termed "The Scandal of Christianity," in a book of that title published by Willet, Clark and Colby (New York and Chicago). "It must be borne in mind," wrote Doctor Ainslie, "that the whole church believes in God, in Jesus Christ, in the Holy Spirit and in the Scriptures. Whatever is below these is in the field of possible differences, and in this field Christians have roamed to the scandal of Christianity."

There is some probability that this "scandal" may be removed in part, believes Doctor Douglass, who served as director of a four-year survey of the prospects. The survey was conducted under the auspices of the Institute, an independent agency devoted to the application of the scientific method to socio-religious problems. His findings are based on replies to a questionnaire sent to 20,000 persons, of whom 16,355 replied. Two-thirds of this number favored some closer union between the denominations. "Strange as it may seem," said the report, "differences even between ecclesiastics and theologians on theoretical issues, the precise issues which are supposed to divide the church and require separate denominations, are, on the whole, surprizingly slight with the vast majority of churches."

Nearly 14,000 persons of thirty-four denominations answered a questionnaire as to whether they would enter into a list of twelve relationships with persons of nine selected denominational groups. This test was to ascertain whether union would be more easily effected among some denominations than among others. The replies showed the least discrimination against Presbyterians and the most against Unitarians, with Episcopalians occupying the midway position. In absence of discrimination against them Baptists, Methodists, and Congregationalists were above the middle, and Lutherans, Disciples of Christ, and Quakers below it. The Reformed Church in the United States was found most willing to associate with other denominations, and the Missouri Lutheran Synod the least willing.

Lutherans and Unitarians had the greatest antipathy toward each other, while Methodist Episcopalians and Presbyterians had the least. The tests indicated that the Methodist Episcopalians and the Presbyterians would be the natural leaders in the unity movement.

It was found that ministers were much more favorably inclined toward church union than laymen, that the ministers preferred the federal rather than the general type of union, that men were more in favor of union than women, older persons preferred it more than younger ones, and that persons who were not members of any church were the strongest defenders of the existing denominational system.

A Large Partial Union

"The probability indicated by the strength and direction of the present unity movement," Doctor Douglass summed up, "is that of a very large partial union. The hope of its achievement is particularly based upon the demonstration of a favorable system of convictions and attitudes shared by a large number of extremely like-minded denominations backed by many individuals in denominations which as wholes are unfavorable. Their union would create a vast church including nearly three-fourths of the non-Catholic Christians in the United States."

The outstanding feature of the results, wrote Doctor Douglass, "is that almost twice as many replies favor union in some form as favor the continuance of the present denominational system. The votes for federal union run neck and neck."

The majority of American Christians, concluded Doctor Douglass, "want to overcome the recognized evils of denominationally organized church life, the jealous sectarianism which divides communities, the rival and competitive ministries, the general incompetence.

"The man in the street feels substantial unity with the great masses of his fellow-Christians and wants a church to correspond to his feelings."

Salvation Army Elections Scheduled for August 28

The commissioners and other high officers of the Salvation Army scattered over the world will assemble in London on August 28 to elect a successor to Gen. Edward J. Higgins, commander-in-chief, who will be retired for age in November. The officers attending will represent eighty-three countries and colonies, in which the Gospel is preached in seventy-four languages.

This will be the first such assembly since the turbulent session in January, 1929, when the late Gen. Bramwell Booth, son of the founder, Gen. William Booth, was deposed and replaced by General Higgins. Under the founder's system of government, the general of the Army was to be the nominee of the ruling head. In 1929, however, an elective system was substituted for the original one, and a retiring age of seventy for the general was established.

The end of the Booth dynasty was brought about only after much debate, and there was much talk of a mysterious letter in which Bramwell Booth named his choice of a successor. The letter is said to be in possession of his daughter, Commissioner Catherine Booth, who is spoken of as one of the candidates to succeed General Higgins.

Another possible candidate is said to be Commander Evangeline Booth, leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, daughter of Gen. William Booth. Others whose names are mentioned in connection with the office are Commissioner Henry Mapp, General Higgins's chief of staff, and Commissioner Samuel Hurren, for many years chancellor of the Army's exchequer.

More Girls Become Scouts

Nearly 20,000 members were added to the Girl Scouts during 1933, bringing the total membership up to 315,904, according to the annual report of the organization. The increase for the year was 19,964, or 6.7 per cent.

The greatest growth in Girl Scout activities occurred in camping. "Never since Girl Scouting began have there been so many Girl Scout camps, or so many girls in camp," it was stated. "Including the three types of camps, 695 camps were reported with a total enrolment of 75,681 campers and staff members. This gain over 1932 of 120 camps and of 17,516 campers and staff was an outstanding accomplishment."

Another optimistic note is sounded in the report that sales of uniforms and other equipment last year indicated "that the turning point of the depression was passed during the first half of the year." While the first quarter sales were "very depressing," after the middle of March improvement in sales volume was continuous and definite. For the first time in three years sales in May were greater than for the corresponding month of the previous year, and, from July on, monthly sales were in excess of 1932.

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Inspiring Murals for a Reform School

New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick Commissions Jo Cain to Adorn Its Walls With Pictures Exemplifying the Value of Useful Citizenship

A FEW days ago a band of Shakespearian players motored some fifty miles from the crowded island of Manhattan to a beautiful country spot near Warwick, New York, to present "The Taming of the Shrew" before a group of 350 delinquent youths at the New York State Training School for Boys. Most of these youngsters never had seen a dramatic play. Their theatrical education and enjoyment had been limited to the cheapest movies and the most degrading burlesque and carnival shows.

The superintendent of the institution arrived at the theater prepared for trouble. He and his staff and the week-end visitors were agreeably surprized. Not a catcall was sounded. The efforts of the actors were received either with rapt attention, or murmurs of enthusiasm. At the end the applause was sustained. Its spontaneity was evidenced by the crescendo of whistling which drowned out the more polite demonstrations of the handclappers.

New Departure

Shakespeare had sold himself to the former street-urchins.

Theatrical entertainments such as this are a regular feature of the social life at this reformatory—if this word with its evil connotations can be used to describe this modern experimental training-school—but perhaps a more unusual cultural feature of the institution is the plan of mural decorations being carried out under the direction of Jo Cain, New York painter.

This is the first reform school in the United States to commission an artist to adorn its walls with pictures intended to inspire its inmates with ideas of the dignity of labor and the value of useful citizenship.

When the school-buildings were being constructed a year or so ago Robert Rosenbluth, superintendent, conceived the idea of avoiding some of the uniformity of institutionalism not only by having the various rooms painted in different colors, but by decorating the thousands of feet of otherwise empty wall-space with colorful murals appropriate to the spirit of the school. He commissioned Cain to do the job.

The result is a series of murals for the entrance hall of the school-building and a set of panels for the administration hall. For the three walls facing the doorway of the academic building a striking series of paintings has been prepared—in oil, on canvas—depicting the varied occupations into which the boys are likely to enter when they return to the city in search of legitimate employment.

Radiating to right and left from a central dynamo, which symbolizes power-driven civilization, young workers are shown repairing a telephone line, riveting a girder, securing a steamship to a dock, dumping a hod of coal, mining ore, surveying a strip of land, running a train, sawing down a tree, tilling the soil, flying an airplane, constructing a building, painting a house, driving a horse, exploring a jungle, playing in a jazz-band, hunting a microbe through a microscope.

True, probably no boy who will leave this institution will develop for years into a Pasteur, Lindbergh, or Livingstone, but the inspiration to ambition is there—and it hardly can fail entirely of effect.

The panels for the administration building portray the work the institution aims to accomplish in taking boys from the city streets, diagnosing their individual problems, arousing in them a desire to engage in useful work and giving them—through training—some capacity for it, and sending them back into the outside world under friendly and scientific supervision.

In these paintings, designed more for the perusal of visitors than for the boys, the artist has injected notes of symbolism which are largely absent from the murals designed for the boys' school-building, and those planned for their cottages, vocational classrooms, dining-halls, recreation rooms, library, and hospital.

This little hospital, by the way, is up to the minute in every respect. It is conducted under the direction of the New York Medical Center. The operating room is equipped for every emergency and the ward is cheerful and not overcrowded with beds. It will be even more cheerful, it is hoped, when Cain completes the murals he has planned for its walls.

Howard Lester photo

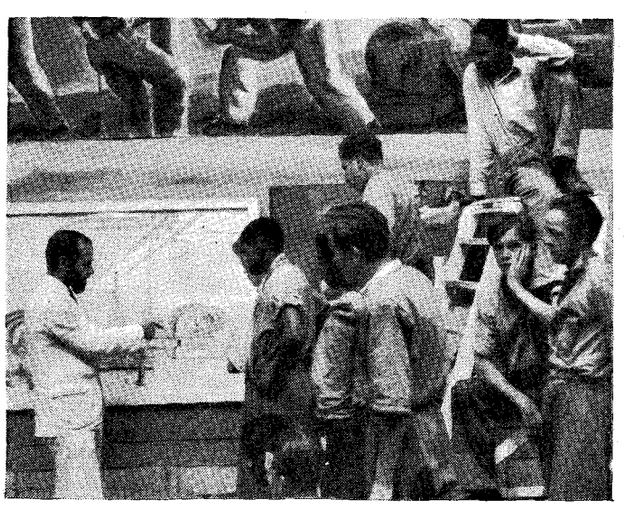
Jo Cain

"These walls," Cain says, "which in most hospitals are left cold and white, will warm to an interesting village of boys at work—doing a variety of things that will provide continual interest for sick but ordinarily lively youngsters."

The boys at the Warwick school live in "cottages." Those whose behavior is considered praiseworthy by the cottage "masters" are assigned to individual rooms. The remainder, who are in the majority, share a dormitory. Meals are taken in each cottage dining-room. It is planned to decorate these rooms which are used in common with murals showing the progress of man in all his industrial and cultural activities: science, invention and discovery, education, the major arts of painting, sculpture, music and literature, the minor arts including the dance, the theater, architecture and decoration, engineering, religion, government, social work, sports, agriculture, transportation, finance, industry, and labor.

Religious paintings will adorn the walls of the chapel and pictures of the institution's founders and leaders will hang in the administrative board-room.

The boys at the school range in age from twelve to sixteen. They are sent there by judges in the juvenile courts after they have been brought in for offenses ranging from truancy to what is known as murder when committed by persons over the age of sixteen. Under that age it is classed in New York State as a form of delinquency. The Warwick school has a wonderful opportunity to remold these maladjusted youths into useful citizens. Perhaps the artistic surroundings which are being created for them will play as important a part in this development as the educational, recreational, and social aspects of the regular school program.



Photograph by Rotan

Jo Cain showing group of boys his power-house mural. Note expression of Negro boy on top, and white boy at bottom of ladder

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Buck Keeps the Old Songs Alive

Head of American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers Makes the Nation's Songs a Paying Proposition for Those Who Write, Free for Those Who Hear Them

IT seems that there were two Bucks, Frank and Gene. Frank is the one who sleeps with pythons; Gene is the one who paraphrases an ancient phrase to read: "I care not who writes the nation's songs, so long as I can get the boys some money for it."

Gene Buck is the Detroit young man who came to New York as the late Ziegfeld's master aide, and, now that Ziegfeld's enterprises are theatrical history, remains to see to it that the men who write songs get their royalties and the men and women and children who listen to those songs do so with the least possible expense. Radio, for example, is no expense at all, save for new tubes now and then, and what little house-current is required to operate the instruments. Some one else pays the money which makes it possible to hear radio music without cost, and that some one else is the man Gene Buck had a hard time getting to—and a harder time, once he got to him, prying open his purse.

George Gershwin, who, by sounding his "A" enough times in a tuneful way, has elevated himself to the A group of American song-writers

Actually, Buck isn't the man. Victor Herbert, an annoyed Victor Herbert, was the man. Herbert was annoyed because Broadway restaurants played Broadway song-hits without permission. So he formed, with the assistance of sympathetic and eager tunesmiths, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. The infant society litigated here and there, and, after a struggle, got the courts to recognize that a man's song was as much a marketable, personal property as a man's short-story, or a man's automobile patent.

Fights for Copyright

Years later, when Buck came along to take the issues before Congress, before the Supreme Court of the United States, and before, even, certain Presidents in the White House, altho the latter in a most informal, unofficial way, he used as a clinching argument for protection of song-writers just such a homely trick. Buck would hold aloft before the startled lawmakers a cheap, plain, rough-hewn kitchen chair: there, he would say in effect, is a plain, cheap, rough-hewn kitchen chair and legislators spend thousands of dollars a year protecting the man who made it.

© International

George M. Cohan

Legislatures protect him with laws, with tariffs, with design copyrights and half a hundred other defenses against theft and borrowing. He works with his hands. Why can't legislators—why won't they—see that the results from a man who works with his brain are just as precious, just as subject to protection? Eventually, they did see it.

Radio and talking motion-pictures, arriving one on the heels of the other, were the greatest problems ever laid in Buck's lap. He saw that radio, hammering away night after night at the same song, would kill its popularity in a week. He set up a daily licensing bureau at the offices of ASCAP. Every day the radio stations make application for permission to play certain songs. Secretaries go over the applications and either approve or reject. If they reject, radio stations simply don't play that song. They tried it once or twice, just to be defiant, and the results were very mortifying, indeed, for the radio stations.

Now the stations play copyrighted songs with ASCAP's permission, or they don't play them at all. Also—this is what listeners get free—they pay. So do hotels for their orchestras, so do motion-picture theaters at so much a seat annually, so do show-boats, ocean liners, night-clubs, restaurants, and any other place where public orchestras play the new—or old—music. They pay fixed sums by the year and those fixed sums by the year bring in many, many formerly non-existent dollars to the composers.

Roughly, nearly $1,780,000 is the income to ASCAP. One metropolitan radio station alone pays in almost $40,000 a year in fees. Speaking of hotels, many remember when hotels proudly announced a radio in every room. Well, they rued that. Because ASCAP went into court and got a ruling that each hotel must pay a fixed fee annually for each and every radio instrument in the building, whether it is one or 1,001.

Song-writers Classified

Half of the almost $2,000,000 a year income goes to members who are publishers, the other half to the boys who write the songs. Buck saw that it would entail headaching quantities of clerical labor to check the number of times in a year each composer's music was played in this vast country and its possessions, so he invented groups. He named a classification board within the society, and, once yearly, this board meets to reallocate the writers in the A, B or C, or one, two and three groups. A Berlin or a Gershwin is in the A group and will stay there. A C writer who manufactures one amazing song-hit after another, each sweeping the country, the radio, the dance orchestras and the people whistling in their showers in the morning, moves up to B and ultimately to A.

A writer gets a fixed sum every three months, according to his grouping. One hit won't budge him an inch. He has to have a succession of them—and then keep right on having a succession. If he slips as a composer, he slips back to a lower group. Only one man stays where he is—in A Group—and he'll stay there until he dies, altho he scarcely ever writes a tune and hasn't had a real, smacking hit since "Over There." That would be George M. Cohan. His long years of hit-writing and his services to the society make him a Grade A boy in the A Group, forever.

Alongside of Cohan as an everlasting A Group writer is Harry von Tilzer, altho von Tilzer has not written a song in fifteen years. His "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie," "In the Good Old Summertime," and many, many others earned him the permanent classification.

Vandamm Studio

Irving Berlin

Fees for motion-picture use of songs are high, but Hollywood welcomes the protection it gets.

And theatrical and motion-picture productions are the only ones now getting announcement credits on the radio. A few years ago there was a formula for every song played. That was dropped.

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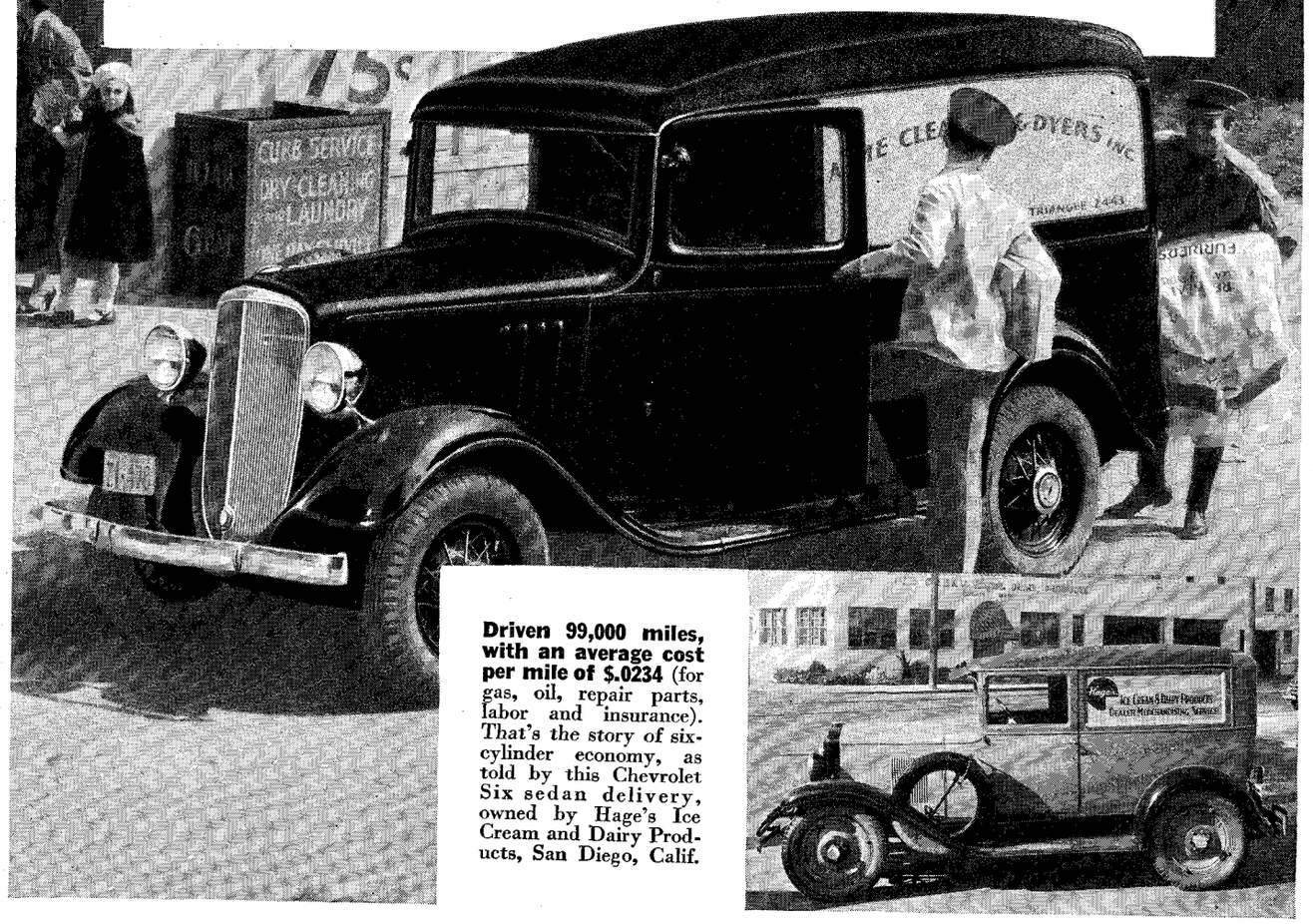
A VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX COSTS LESS TO RUN
always has—always will

Chevrolet gives you six-cylinder economy at its best in the biggest, strongest truck in the low-price field —the lowest-priced Six on the market

CHEVROLET The whole question was all settled so long ago that nearly all truck-users have come to take it for granted: *The only number* of cylinders a truck can have, and still give satisfactory economy, is *SIX!* No more. No less. With a Six, you neither pay the penalty of too many cylinders (and too much gas consumption) nor too few cylinders (and rough, destructive vibration). And when the engine is a "Blue-Flame" valve-in-head Six, like Chevrolet's, you get the maximum power and performance out of this maximum economy. Chevrolet is the lowest-priced six-cylinder truck on the market—the lowest-priced truck with an overhead valve engine. It's *also* the lowest-priced truck that's *all truck throughout.* Isn't that the kind of hauling unit you want your name on—this year?

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value

CHEVROLET SIX-CYLINDER TRUCKS



Driven 99,000 miles, with an average cost per mile of $.0234 (for gas, oil, repair parts, labor and insurance). That's the story of six-cylinder economy, as told by this Chevrolet Six sedan delivery, owned by Hage's Ice Cream and Dairy Products, San Diego, Calif.

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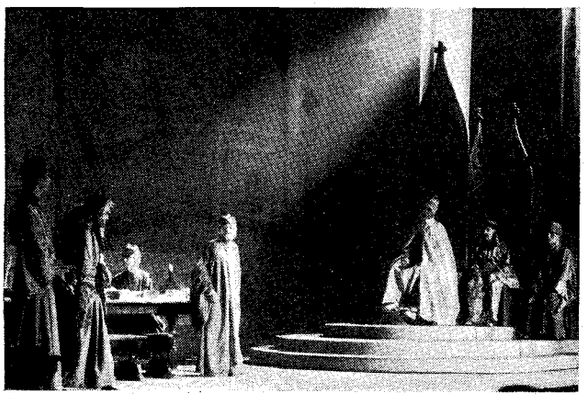
The Theater Lights Spell Out a "Lost Name"

Maude Adams, Favorite of the Fathers of To-day's College Boys, Comes Back to the Stage to Play Maria *in "Twelfth Night" in New England University Towns*

By Marguerite Tazelaar

A "LOST NAME" to a "lost generation" (if Malcolm Cowley's "Exile's Return" is correct in its analysis), Maude Adams comes back to the theater this summer to play *Maria* in "Twelfth Night," in New England. Always eccentric about when and where she appears before audiences, it is not surprizing to find her dismissing Broadway in favor of distant summer theatricals, for no other reason than her own personal preference. Only the genuine artist can be whimsical, and, at the same time, convincing in such matters. Therefore, Miss Adams, Miss Garbo, Duse, and Bernhardt have managed to be independent of the public in manner of living—privately and professionally.



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"The Quality of Mercy Is Not Strained"

Maude Adams delivering the great speech of *Portia* in "The Merchant of Venice"

Glamor of Yesteryear

When one ponders it, Miss Adams appears to have been, to her generation, similar in the mystery in which she has cloaked herself to Greta Garbo, idol to many of this generation. A recluse, definite in her discriminating taste, an artist whose work is capable of infinite mood and great delicacy, there is a certain spiritual kinship to the Swedish actress, so hemmed in by her own complex nature, and her painful shyness, expressing itself in a profound aversion to publicity.

Wandering at random through yellowed newspaper clips, one catches such headlines as: "Maude Adams a Mystery to All but Friends"; "Peter Pan at the Empire—Maude Adams Once More the Boy Who Never Grew Up"; "Maude Adams Acts to Aid Yale Theater," and, in a little separate story at the foot of one of these columns is a note dating these times which says: DePachmann will arrive in New York from Europe for his final concert-tour following an absence of twelve years.

Maude Adams represented glamor to the fathers of the boys who fill the theaters in New Haven, Cambridge, and countless other college towns, nowadays, to see Miss Garbo and Miss Katharine Hepburn.

It is to these fathers, by now portly gentlemen at a loss to explain what has become of the years since Miss Adams kindled their susceptible fancy, that the announcement she was to appear in Bar Harbor on the evenings of July 27 and 28, and the afternoon of July 28, may have had special interest.

Miss Adams's tour will include appearances in the following places: In Maine, Brunswick and Lewiston; in New Hampshire, Conway, Hanover, and Portsmouth; in Vermont, Brattleboro and Bennington. She will conclude her tour at Magnolia, Massachusetts, where she will open on August 21 and play for one week. It is under the sponsorship of Walter Hartwig, who for so long has piloted the Little Theater Tournaments in New York City, that she is being presented.

What has Miss Adams been doing since that evening in 1918 when she was compelled to abandon her troupe in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella" because of illness? Never one to take the public into her confidence, it is not altogether clear why she chose to remain away from the theater until the evening of November 9, 1931, when she opened in Cleveland as *Portia* in "Merchant of Venice," to Otis Skinner's *Merchant*. The company toured the West, without coming to New York. Ill health has been one reason for her retirement; her own preference the other.

In the early 1920's she interested herself in color photography to the point of obtaining a laboratory in the manufacturing plant of the General Electric Company in Schenectady where, for a time, from morning till night she kept workingmen's hours in an attempt to solve the mystery of photographing color perfectly. Many eminent scientists at the plant, also working along these lines, were said to have been greatly impressed by her experiments and ideas in this field. Not long afterward she went abroad for the purpose of filming Rudyard Kipling's story "Kim" in its original locale in India, but this plan never materialized.

It is of interest, however, to note that in her presentation of "The Merchant of Venice" she used certain stage-lighting devices she had worked out during her laboratory experiments, and which, according to one report, were predicted as likely to revolutionize modern stage-lighting processes.

Maude Adams, whose real name is Maude Kiskadden, was born in Salt Lake City, and made her first stage appearance at the age of nine months in "The Lost Child." Her father, James, was a business man of Scottish descent and her mother, Annie Adams, was an actress, well known in the West. The great-grandfather of Maude Adams was the famous Joshua Adams of Quincy, Massachusetts. She was educated in private schools in Salt Lake City and later in San Francisco, to which city her mother removed following her husband's death. She appeared briefly in "Our Fritz," when she was five years old and again in "Chums" during one of her school vacations. When she was fifteen she left school to join the stock company in which her mother was the leading lady and after several months devoted to gaining experience in San Francisco, she went to New York.

Her first appearance there was as *Moyna Sullivan*, in "The Paymaster," at the Star Theater, in 1888. This was followed by "The Highest Bidder," "A Midnight Bell," and "The Lost Paradise." Managers were attracted to her work because of its versatility, which led to her first really important engagement as leading lady for John Drew under the management of Charles Frohman. This play, "The Masked Ball," opened at Palmer's Theater in New York on October 3, 1892, and immediately placed the actress in the first rank of the theater.

First Starring Rôle

Her first starring rôle was *Babbie* in Barrie's comedy, "The Little Minister." In 1899 she was playing *Juliet* to William Faversham's *Romeo*, and in 1900 she appeared as the *Duke of Reichstadt* in "L'Aiglon." Subsequently came "Quality Street," "The Pretty Sister of José," and "'Op o' My Thumb."

Brown Brothers photo

Maude Adams as *Peter Pan*

About this time she went abroad, where she traveled extensively in Europe and in Egypt. It was on November 6, 1905, that she made her début at the Empire Theater in "Peter Pan," which was a hit for two years. In 1912 and 1913 she revived it again with success.

She had remained stedfastly under the management of Charles Frohman and his death on the *Lusitania* in 1915 was a great shock to her.

It was in 1917-18 while touring with "A Kiss for Cinderella" that she retired from the stage, not to return to it until thirteen years later.

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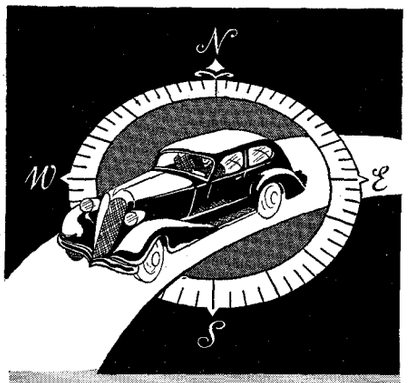

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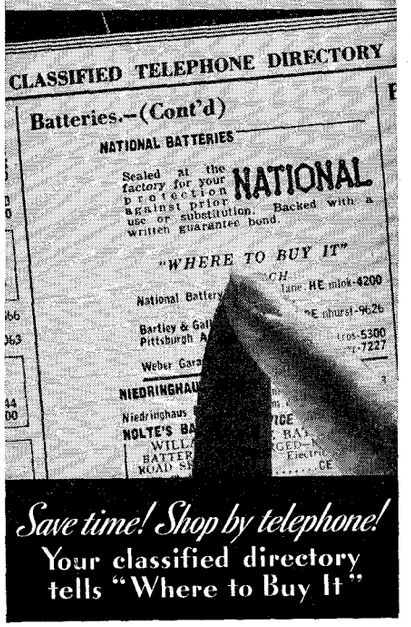
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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Curzon: The Last Phase, 1919-1925. By Harold Nicolson. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company; $4.50).

One week after the Armistice Lord Curzon, spokesman for the Second Coalition Government of Great Britain, rose in the House of Lords to move that King George be congratulated upon the prospects of a victorious peace. The Armistice, he said, was the "sure guaranty" of peace. "The armies have already won peace; it will remain for the statesmen to see that it is honorable and lasting."

That was in 1918. Mr. Nicolson's book sketches Lord Curzon's large part in the first five years in which peace was disintegrating (he became Foreign Secretary in January, 1919); and draws from that record philosophic deductions upon the proper nature of diplomacy in a democratic world.

Lord Curzon, whose proud lineage goes back to Norman days, was the last of the great aristocratic directors of British foreign policy. Even Mr. Nicolson, who is rather defensive toward his former chief, recognized that Curzon believed quite literally "that God had personally accepted the British upper-classes as an instrument of the Divine Will." His glacial manner was in part due to a steel rod which he wore to ameliorate a curvature of the spine, in part to his profound sense in the importance of his own imperial dignity.

Nothing ever daunted his faith in his superiority. The money which went to him through his marriage to the daughter of a Chicago millionaire made its outward maintenance easy.

He had been Viceroy of India at thirty-nine, and felt that his fall from that post had been most unjust.

He always rather resented the interference of the Welsh upstart, Lloyd George, with his own imperial policies, but refrained from resigning because that might turn the conduct of the Empire over to "inferior persons."

On the resignation of Bonar Law in 1923, he confidently expected to be made Prime Minister. When informed that the King had sent for Stanley Baldwin he collapsed, and wept like a child. "Baldwin?" he sobbed. "Not even a public figure. A man of no experience. And of the utmost insignificance. The utmost insignificance."

That was not the only time that Curzon wept. Once, in Paris, he met his debating match in the cold, dry logician, Poincaré. Curzon's wide, white hands trembled on the green baize cloth, Nicolson says, as he listened. Finally he could stand it no further. Rising, he mumbled something about adjournment and stumbled out. He collapsed upon a scarlet settee. Grasping Lord Hardinge by the arm he panted, "Charley, I can't bear that horrid little man. I can't bear him. I can't bear him," and broke into tears.

Yet Curzon was, in his own field, a great diplomat. He was always, Nicolson points out, a bad European; he neither understood nor was interested in merely European problems. He had traveled through Asia as a young man, had governed hundreds of millions of Asiatics in his middle life, and he thought always in terms of the British Empire. He knew the old Asia. He knew Asiatic history. It never occurred to his mind that to the people of England, Asia and the Empire should cease to have the religious significance they had had in Victorian days.

There, Harold Nicolson points out, lay the strength and weakness of the old diplomacy. Young historians are prone to blame the collapse of Europe on the failures of individual diplomats in drafting the Treaty of Versailles, but larger historic forces were at work, of which the diplomats hardly could be aware. The Western peoples were losing their own faith in themselves; the East was awakening to a nationalism which destroyed the old balances of power.

The "old diplomacy," if it can properly be distinguished from the "new," Mr. Nicolson suggests, differed primarily in that it kept in mind the ultimate interests of the nation, rather than the immediate political needs. In pre-war days the diplomats were able to count upon a continuity in public feeling toward foreign policy. After the war, democracy and diplomacy were at odds, and the result was disastrous.

As a picture of a stern old Roman, a conscientious, able aristocratic public servant who was often lost and stumbling in the modern world, Mr. Nicolson's "Curzon" is brilliant. As an analysis of the difficulties of diplomacy, it sometimes is illuminating, sometimes too obviously the work of a man who grew up in the old school himself.

Worth Reading

The Conquest of Tibet. By Sven Hedin. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $5). Adventures of the great Swedish explorer on the top of the world.

Pirate Junk. By Clifford Johnson. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50). The epic story of four Englishmen who for four months were prisoners of Manchurian bandits, and kept a diary on cigarette paper.

Path on the Rainbow. Edited by George Cronyn. (New York: Liveright Publishing Corporation; $2.50). An anthology of American Indian poetry.

The Wine Cookbook. By Cora Rose and Bob Brown. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.50). Prepared by people with respect for food.

On the Volga. By Panteleimon Romanof. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2). Short stories of life in Soviet Russia.

Silver Hat. By Dane Coolidge. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $2). Romantic love story of old days in the Navajo Country.

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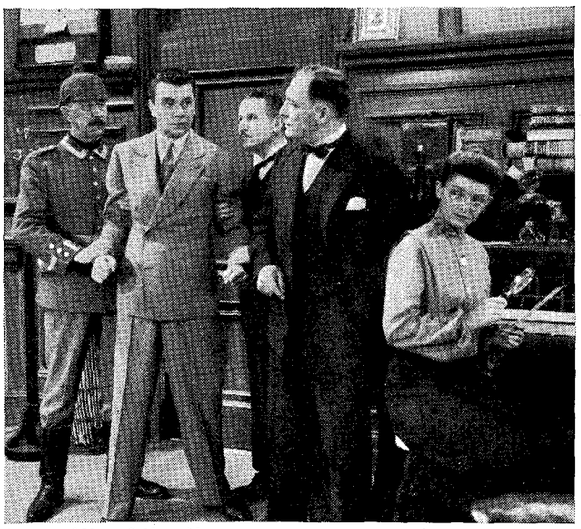
On the Current Screen

Miss Myrna Loy, who recently established herself as one of the most interesting and alluring comediennes in the cinema, plays one of those dashing, inscrutible, romantic girl-spies of the E. Phillips Oppenheim school in the new war-time film called **Stamboul Quest (AA).** Altho the picture is moderately entertaining in its mildly melodramatic way, it is of chief interest because of the position it occupies in Miss Loy's interesting and unusual screen career. Even before the days of the talking-films, Miss Loy was a Hollywood celebrity, but in those days she was more scorned than applauded by the more critical picturegoers. For it was her fate to appear inevitably as some sinister Oriental, treacherous half-breed, or evil home-wrecker, in some of the silliest melodramas of the period. It seemed to most observers that the unfailing villainess of these works was no better than her vehicles.



Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

George Brent, Lionel Atwill, and Myrna Loy in "Stamboul Quest"

Then when speech was added to the cinema it was Miss Myrna Loy's fate to continue the same sort of heavily sinister rôle, but now she was forced to speak a curious pidgin-English which provided her with an additional handicap. In time her luck changed for the moment and she was provided with a part or two, notably in Philip Barry's "The Animal Kingdom," in which she still stood as the unpopular representative of evil, but was allowed to speak actual English, and to make some sense. Whereupon it suddenly was discovered that she possessed genuine ability of no mean order, and she was given a part in a picture called "Penthouse." Here she revealed a delightful vein of comedy, and, after that, in "The Prizefighter and the Lady," and, particularly, in the recent "Thin Man," she emerged as a particularly charming and winning player with a delicious gift for quiet, unaffected humor.

In "Stamboul Quest" Miss Loy faces the problem of going back to a rôle reminiscent of her unhappy Hollywood past. Again she must be very earnest and very melodramatic, this time as Germany's most fascinating spy, a girl without a heart, who sneers at Mata Hari as a weakling. At once you know that it will not be long before she has a romantic problem on her hands, and along it comes in the person of George Brent, a madcap young American, who insists in pursuing the girl he loves all over the Near East, just as she is trying to expose the wicked Governor of the Dardanelles as a traitor in the pay of the British. The picture is filled with episodes wherein spies conceal secret messages in false teeth and write notes to each other in invisible ink upon their backs. There are many complications, some of them a bit difficult to follow, but the picture has its interest, thanks chiefly to Miss Loy and to C. Henry Gordon, who plays the Turkish traitor.

* * * *

The Old-Fashioned Way (AAA)—W. C. Fields as the Great McGonigle, touring the countryside at the head of his repertory company and not far enough ahead of the sheriffs. The burlesque of an old-time traveling melodrama is not exceptionally funny, but for those who like Mr. Fields this should be great fun.

* * * *

Whom the Gods Destroy (AA)—A brilliant performance by Walter Connolly in the sort of rôle Emil Jannings used to play. A famous theatrical producer saves his own life by cowardice and is too ashamed to return to his family, but helps his son from a distance. Thanks to Mr. Connolly the story holds one's interest.

* * * *

The Man With Two Faces (AA)—Edward G. Robinson as a sympathetic murderer in an unconvincing melodrama based on the stage play, "The Dark Tower," by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, Mother, *The Prizefighter and the Lady *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Counsellor at Law.	Little Man, What Now? The Key, Men in White, Double Door, Now I'll Tell, Where Sinners Meet, Here Comes the Groom, Many Happy Returns, Murder on the Blackboard, The Thin Man, The Old-Fashioned Way.

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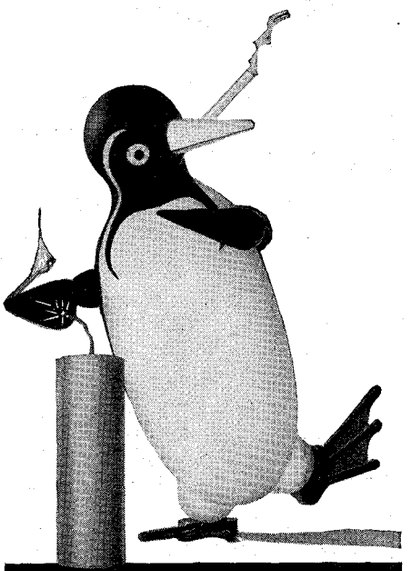

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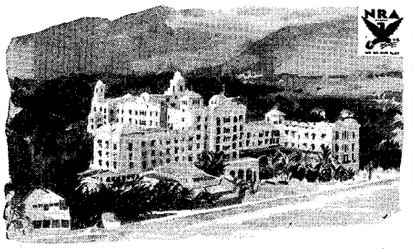

Jim writes Jane from the Royal Hawaiian Hotel

Dear Jane: *Honolulu, May 2*

Just a note. Supper on the beach last night. They served me real DOLE Hawaiian Pineapple Juice. Perfectly delicious! Want me to send you some?

Love,
Jim

and this is Jane's reply—

Dear Jim: *Chicago, May 11*

Silly! Didn't you know you could get DOLE Pineapple Juice at our grocery store around the corner? Believe me, I wouldn't miss a morning without it!

Love,
Jane

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Of all frustrations, this one requires the most delicate and sincere approach. From *The New English Weekly:*

THE MOTHER

By Robert McAlmon

Mother sits before the sewing machine.
She will never believe that shirts she sews
are not better and cheaper than ones I buy.

She will never believe that my welfare
is not better served where she can work
for me.

Her hands are old and wrinkled.
It is not fair that I must pity her.
I want my life, and did not will
that her last years should all be bound
in mother love for me.
What she has not, what she has missed,
I can not help. Her love's my prison,
and my pity is the lock.

My body is here,
but will that make her last years happy,
and when she's gone
what will I have to fasten to, if I am old?

My blood is a fire in me.
I do not know why my flesh is not burned to
ashes.
My will has become black gropings.
Pity is a merciless master.

Keeping one's feet on the ground may open the eyes. From *The New Yorker:*

DETAILS

By Peggy Bacon

Compose your days of small things,
beyond your reach the light wings,
above your head the wild sky,
away beyond the hills high.

For you now the still plain,
low scrub, level rain,
lean grass for your eye,
covered by the loon's cry.

What the dim form gray,
moving in a living way,
ordering your pulse to start,
but the shadow of your heart!

A seasonable impression of the dog-days, from *Trails* (Esperance, N. Y.):

SUMMER AFTERNOON

By Lydia Kingsway

The dust lies clotted on the wayside weed,
And knits together bush, and vine, and seed,
In passive gray beneath a flat blue sky,
And darting yellow of a butterfly.

The willows stand like drowsy buffaloes,
Beside a brook where dreaming water flows
And murmurs in its sleep, and on his log
Comes answer from a half-awakened frog.

An ancient wagon rattles through the lane;
A distant reaper hums among the grain;
And from the wheat a cricket sharply stings
The molten air, and one lone swallow sings.

A comfort while the torrent lasts. From *The Magnificat* (Manchester, N. H.):

IN PRAISE OF TEARS

By Margaret E. Bruner

After the hard torrential rain
How fair the earth appears!
Then who can say that grief is vain—
There is no need of tears?

WINGED WORDS

SO OLD HOMER called them long ago, the sparkling phrases that pack a world of thought into a few trenchant syllables, such immortal sentences as "Make the world safe for democracy," or "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

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Topics in Brief

THE European situation is now packed with pacts.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

SOME folks look on the bright side only through smoked glasses.—*Albany Evening News.*

PRODUCERS of "It Ain't No Sin" appear to have decided that it is.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

THERE wouldn't be so many strikes, however, if the labor leader's pay stopped, too. —*Los Angeles Times.*

HITLER is going to have peace in Ger many if he has to kill every German to get it.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

AN optimist in 1934 is the fellow who was a pessimist in 1929 and followed his own advice.—*Dallas Morning News.*

THE storm troops, after training as the hammer, are now getting a taste of what it is to be the anvil.—*Lynchburg News.*

THE Roosevelts caught an ono on a fishing expedition and they may get some more in next November's ballot box.—*Indianapolis Star.*

OLD-LINE Republicans do not take kindly to the intimation that rugged individualism produced too many ragged individuals.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

ENGLISH greens fanciers shipped 18,000,000 heads of broccoli this spring. If they try to pay us that way, let's forget the debt.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE Western sheriff whose wife eloped with a saxophone-player can sympathize with the fellow who was knocked down by a midget-car.—*Springfield Union.*

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A Mark to Shoot At

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

IT is all right to be a yes man if the boss you yes is a know man.—*Florida Times-Union.*

OTHER nations regard Finland's example as being interesting, but not conservative.—*Louisville Times.*

The Right Road

—Marcus in the New York *Times*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has taken 50 detective stories with him. Unquestionably that man is tired.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WE have a sales-letter about a preparation which will bring the hair back to its original beauty, but we'd be satisfied if we could find something that would just bring it back.—*Boston Herald.*

MANUFACTURERS of headache tablets are making more money than heads of any other branches of trade or industry. You must figure out the reason for that for yourself.—*New Orleans States.*

A THEATRICAL critic in New York says you don't miss much if you don't go to the average variety-show. In these days of cellophane you don't miss much if you do go either.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

THE English have been displaying an annoying ability to win their own sports tournaments. What's become of the good old British idea of playing the game for the game's sake only?—*Omaha World-Herald.*

FRESHMEN at the University of Cincinnati are said to have gradually become taller and heavier. After graduation, however, seniors probably will continue feeling smaller and smaller.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

A WIFE is apt to start wishing for a different model husband about the time she realizes with the one she has she'll never be able to ride around in new model cars. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A TRUE STORY

By A PHILADELPHIAN

"MANY times," writes Howard J. Crawford, 3401 Wallace Street, West Philadelphia, Penna., "I have been prompted to write about my experience with Nujol, in the hope that your advertising stressing its help might reach the large numbers of people suffering from hemorrhoids.

"For years I had suffered with the unending agony of hemorrhoids, buying all kinds of salves, pills and ointment. Two physicians had advised a surgical operation, but partly in fear and partly due to the cost I continued on as before.

"One day, in discouragement, I purchased a pint bottle of Nujol. I began taking a tablespoonful each night at bedtime and I was grateful a few days later to experience a restfulness and peace I had not known for a long time. This one bottle was my cue. If one bottle helped a little, the large can would be better. I continued without interruption taking one tablespoonful each night until the can was empty. What a change it made in me. In six months' time I felt strong, and while I don't mean to say any magic was employed, I have had no suggestion of pain or disturbance since. It has been past two years, now, and I discontinued the treatment, but I know positively that it was Nujol that did the work.

"Any poor devil who has this affliction should give Nujol a six months' faithful test and he will wonder why he endured such agonizing distress with such a simple economical remedy obtainable anywhere.

"This letter is sent you with the hope some other suffering human may learn of the good Nujol will do in similar circumstances."

Nujol, "regular as clockwork," now comes in two forms, plain Nujol and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children. You can get it at any drug store.

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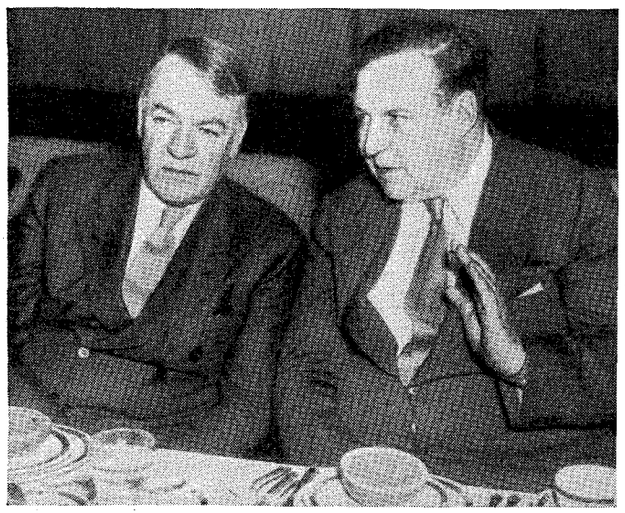
The Newspaper Guild Attains Man's Stature

Fathered Under the Code-Making Powers of the NRA, Journalists' Organization Goes a Long Way in Illustrating the Adage About the "Acorn" and the "Giant Oak"

THE old adage about the "acorn" and the "giant oak" has had many instances of late to prove its validity. Since the summer of 1933 the NIRA has grown from a few codes governing the major industries to a complex system covering the entire industrial front. Similarly has developed the organization of newspaper guilds into a national association, the members of which now inform the public of their own difficulties.



Keystone

General Johnson and Heywood Broun at the Newspaper Guild dinner in Washington last winter

In his syndicated column of August 7, 1933, Heywood Broun discussed the NRA and the newspaper man. "It is a little difficult for me," Broun wrote, "in spite of my radical leanings and training and yearnings, to accept whole-heartedly the conception of the boss and his wage-slave. All my very many bosses have been editors, and not a single *Legree* in the lot. Concerning every one of them it was possible to say, 'Oh, well, after all, he used to be a newspaper man once himself.'

"But the fact that newspaper editors and owners are genial folk should hardly stand in the way of the organization of a newspaper writers' union. There should be one. Beginning at 9 o'clock on the morning of October 1, I am going to do the best I can to help in getting one up."

"Charter of Exceptions"

Letters poured in to the unsuspecting Broun. The NRA code submitted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association had been concisely and briefly characterized from a reporter's point of view by Paul Y. Anderson, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* "That isn't a code at all. It's a charter of exceptions."

On September 7, 1933, a temporary organization of 300 New York newspaper men and women met at the City Club to elect a group to represent the fledgling organization at the newspaper code-hearing. The official Newspaper Guild of New York City, with 1,000 members, was founded November 15, Heywood Broun becoming Vice-President.

The aim of the New York Guild is, as a whole, similar to the objectives of local organizations throughout the country: "The purposes of the Guild shall be to advance the economic well-being of working newspaper men and women; to protect their rights by collective action; to guarantee greater economic security for the employed and the unemployed members of our craft; to guarantee, insofar as we are able, constant honesty in the dissemination of public intelligence; to raise the standards of journalism and the ethics of our craft; and to foster friendly cooperation with all other workers of the newspaper industry."

At the convention in Washington on December 15, 1933, delegates formed the American Newspaper Guild, absorbing the local organizations as chapters of the national body. Broun was elected President. Tall, heavy-set, unkempt hair, a slouchy walk and as noted for his untidy dress as he is for his syndicated column, Broun is the knight-at-arms for the Guild. As President of the national body and Vice-President of the New York Chapter, he fights the battles of working newspaper men and women from two angles. A friend of the underdog, his column is pungent and concise in his defense of the exploited.

First to sign a collective bargaining contract, "the fundamental purpose of the American Newspaper Guild," was J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia *Record* and the New York *Post*. Embodying the essential Guild principles, the contract required recognition of the Guild, the closed shop with a check-off of Guild dues (dues deducted from pay), a five-day, forty-hour week, at least two weeks' vacation with pay, a minimum graduated pay-scale, and adequate advance dismissal notices.

Immediately the Guild came into conflict with the publisher's code and NRA. Ralph Pulitzer, appointed administrator for publications and graphic arts, was forced to resign by concerted action of Guild members. Against the protest of 600 newspaper publishers, Jonathan Eddy, national secretary, the only salaried officer of the national body, was placed on the newspaper code's industrial board.

Demands for the removal of George Buckley, Deputy Administrator for Division 7 of the NRA, as a "tool of the publishers" reduced his powers, tho he has retained his position.

Through protests of the Guild, a joint committee removed the objectionable clause in the Rayburn Communications Bill, allowing the President power to close wire and radio stations in an emergency. A showdown on the press association code drew from the President a letter instructing the associations to draw up a code or come in under the Guild's wing. When Louis Burgess, editorial writer on Hearst's San Francisco *Examiner*, was dismissed for membership in the paper's Guild, he was reemployed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Facing a test case the New York Chapter, through Heywood Broun, Carl Randau, President, and Jonathan Eddy, won Guild recognition from the Long Island *Daily Press*, and Samuel I. Newhouse, principal owner, agreed to sign a Guild contract. Commenting on the episode, Newhouse said to Broun, "You've made a guinea-pig of *The Press*."

"Well, you certainly walked right into our laboratory," Broun answered.

But not all has been tranquil. At the St. Paul convention on June 7, a code of ethics for newspaper men was adopted by delegates from seventy-six cities. The code, briefly, stated that reporters should not be swayed by political, economic, social, racial, or religious prejudices; accounts of crimes should not be prejudicial or misleading; sources of information should be confidential; the Guild is against suppression of news by privileged persons or groups, including advertisers, commercial powers, and friends of newspaper men.

Publishers' Views

Publishers lined up verbally against the code of ethics and Guild demands:

Fremont Older, President and Editor of the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin:* "I opposed organization of newspaper men's union which was started while I was editor of *The Bulletin* thirty years ago. I opposed the same movement in San Francisco sixteen years ago. It is impossible to standardize wages of news-writers. While one man may be worth $20 per week the man at the next desk may be worth $100."

Hulbert Taft, Publisher of the Cincinnati *Times-Star:* "My own feeling is that the publishers have done a good many things to make possible the formation of a strong labor union movement among a group which would not by nature swing in that direction. The Guild code of ethics, as we all know, is for the most part a restatement of truisms. The general attitude of the Guild at St. Paul seems to me to be fantastic."

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The July Guide, off the press the middle of this month, includes a summary of interesting advertisements currently published in The Digest. It is issued as a special free service to Digest readers. It helps them buy with economy, and protects them against inferior substitutes by describing worthwhile nationally-known products. It gives addresses of manufacturers who offer samples and interesting booklets.

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The March of Recovery

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended July 3, as reported by Federal Reserve Banks, was $2,472,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000, as compared with the preceding week, and of $247,000,000, as compared with the corresponding week in 1933, according to the New York *Times*.

Wholesale commodity prices have risen to the highest level since April 19, 1931, and are nearly 16 per cent. above the average of a year ago, according to the last available statement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The level of economic activity in the United States now is at least 83 per cent. as high as the average level of the pre-boom years of 1923-25, in the opinion of John Maynard Keynes, widely known British economist.

The purchasing power of over 1,000,000 railroad workers will be more than $4,000,000 larger this month than last, a 10 per cent. pay reduction having been removed, according to the Dayton *Journal*.

The net operating income in the United States for the five months ending May 31 was $183,977,640 for Class I railroads as compared with $94,918,398 in the similar 1933 period, an increase of 93.8 per cent.

New life insurance underwriting in June and in the first half this year was greater than in the corresponding periods last year. Sales during the month of June were 10.9 per cent. higher than in June, 1933, and business for six months was reported 16.3 per cent above a year ago, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reports.

Contributors to This Issue

Stanley High ("On the Way Toward Federal Radio Censorship?") is pastor of the First Congregational Church of Stamford, Connecticut. He formerly was a foreign correspondent for *The Christian Science Monitor*, and has written numerous books on foreign affairs. In addition to his clerical duties, he contributes to many magazines on current topics, and is a contributing editor of *The Christian Herald*.

William H. Taylor, author of "*Yankee*—New England's Dark Sea-Horse," is the yachting editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*. He was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, attended Dartmouth College, and formerly was on the staff of the Boston *Herald*.

Marguerite Tazelaar is a moving-picture critic for the New York *Herald Tribune*. She contributes "The Theater Lights Spell Out a 'Lost Name.'" She was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and attended the University of Chicago. She has been with several papers as a reporter, and also contributes occasionally to magazines.

George Trevor, author of "America Discovers Mixed Foursomes," is a specialist in amateur sports. He is on the staff of the New York *Sun*. He was born in Cooperstown, New York, and is a graduate of Yale University.

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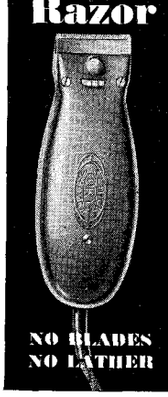

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Yankee—New England's Dark Sea-Horse

Counted Out in 1930, This Veteran Boston Contender for the Honor of Defending the America's *Cup Stages a Comeback With Charles Francis Adams at the Helm*

By William H. Taylor

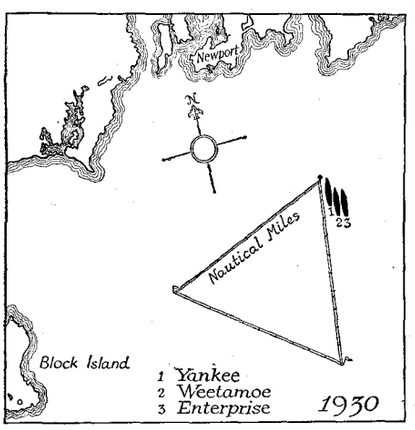
THE yacht *Yankee* was discarded in 1930—left on the beach for nearly four years. She was fitted out this season after an appeal for funds to New Englanders who felt that they ought to have a hand in any real nautical representation of this country. And now *Yankee* appears to be in a fair way to become this year's defender of the *America's* Cup, oldest of all international sporting trophies. Certainly she is the outstanding boat in the trial races to date, having eclipsed both her 1930 trial rival, *Weetamoe*, and the new *Rainbow*, built for the syndicate headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Yankee always was acknowledged a fast boat in strong breezes in 1930. In fact she sailed the fastest thirty-mile triangle in Cup boat annals during the trials of that year. But in light weather she was outclassed by both *Enterprise* and *Weetamoe*. This year, members of the original syndicate contributed what they could; a fund that amounted to a collection was taken up among other interested yachtsmen around Boston. With that sporting capital she was altered, her water-line lengthened and her forward sections sharpened up so that she might present a keener cutting edge to the sea. Changes were also made in her rig, and a few new sails purchased. *Yankee* was a contender again.

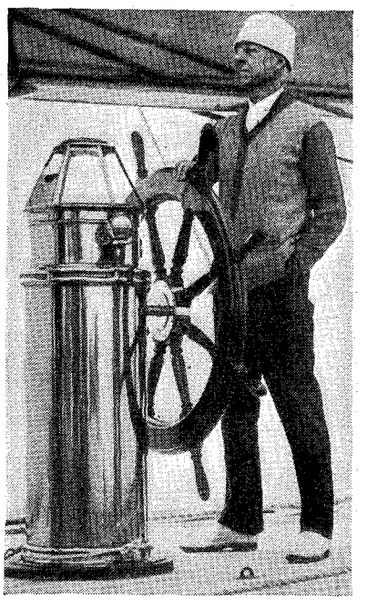
Yankee Skipper

Charles Francis Adams, the veteran yachtsman who, as *Resolute's* skipper in 1920, was the first American amateur ever to command an *America's* Cup yacht, is at her helm. The afterguard includes Frank C. Paine, designer of the yacht; Chandler Hovey, managing owner; Professor Fay, of M.I.T., navigator; Morgan Harris, Chandler Hovey, Jr., and Charles Hovey. She carries a smart professional crew, many of whom helped handle *Yankee* during the trials four years ago.

When word of *Yankee's* revival first came



Yankee led the lot in 1930 on a basis of compared average times over the course. *Enterprise* was named to defend the *America's* Cup



Keystone

Charles Francis Adams at the helm of *Yankee*

out of Boston, during the winter, it wasn't taken too seriously by those who thought they knew a good deal about the defense of the *America's* Cup. Then, in the informal brushes which preceded the June preliminary races, she didn't show up especially well. But once the real racing started, the picture changed. For one reason or another *Yankee* started in only three of the six June races. She dropped one to *Vanitie*, a Class I sloop not eligible for the defense of the cup, but finished ahead of *Weetamoe* and *Rainbow* respectively in the other two. The fact that she was later disqualified in the race with *Rainbow* for a foul at the start didn't detract from the speed she had shown, tho too many infractions of the rules may count against a skipper with the New York Yacht Club's selection committee.

In the observation races, which started July 7 and are a little more than half over at the date of writing, she has been almost unbeatable. Of the nine races she has sailed in this series—more than any of the others have sailed—she has won seven, most of them by decisive margins. Of the two she lost one was dropped to *Vanitie*, after *Yankee* had outsailed the old sloop, on a shift of wind and a bit of bad sailing judgment. The other was a race that ran well over the time limit of five and a half hours for a thirty-mile course. *Rainbow* snatched that one at the last moment by a neat maneuver of Vanderbilt's aided by a puff of wind which favored her at the finish.

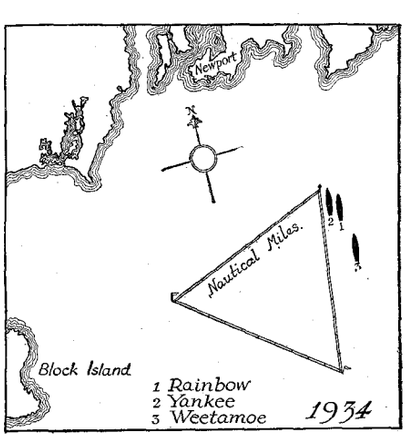
If a defender had to be picked to-day, *Yankee* would certainly be the boat. But, of course, the trials are not yet half over. Anything may happen.

The new boat, *Rainbow*, successor to the victorious *Enterprise* of 1930, has shown up well; but, to date, not well enough. She is commanded and designed by the men who "made" *Enterprise:* Harold S. Vanderbilt and W. Starling Burgess. With Sherman Hoyt, one of *Enterprise's* stalwarts, and the capable John Parkinson in the afterguard, and with much the same professional officers and crew as the 1930 winner had, *Rainbow* seemed at the start to have every chance that a new boat naturally would have. And perhaps she has, but she hasn't made the best of her chances yet.

In the June series *Rainbow* won three races from *Weetamoe*, of which more later. She trailed *Yankee* in their only meeting of the series, but won on *Yankee's* disqualification. *Rainbow* also beat the twenty-year-old *Vanitie* once and, in another overtime race that didn't count in the records, took a bad beating from *Weetamoe*. She looked good at the end of that series, but so far in the July trials she has shown up poorly. *Yankee* has beaten her four times; she has beaten *Yankee* only once, and that in the fluky overtime race mentioned above. *Rainbow* also has been beaten once by *Vanitie* and in the only race the three new boats have sailed together she lost to *Yankee* but beat *Weetamoe*.

Yankee Leads

Weetamoe, to date, has been the lame duck of the fleet. Nearly if not quite as fast as *Enterprise* in 1930, she was considerably altered this year. Her lead keel was dropped deeper in the water to improve her stability, and her rig was modernized like the others. Frederick H. Prince, her owner, has spared no expense to give her the best. Her afterguard, besides the owner, includes: Richard deB. Boardman, her racing skipper; Spencer Borden; Clinton H. Crane, designer; and Olin J. Stephens. They have all done their best—but she just won't go.



Yankee leads again, in 1934, with *Rainbow* and *Weetamoe* well in the wake. Who will defend the Cup this time?

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Thus, nearing mid-season, do the trials stand. How they may stand after the seven races of the New York Yacht Club cruise and the final trials which follow it late in August is another story. *Yankee* is at the top of the heap to date. She is probably also at the top of her form. Comparatively few and minor improvements are likely to be made in her.

Rainbow, on the other hand, is an unfinished boat. Her trim and rig are subject to experiment and improvement. Vanderbilt's many admirers point out that at this time in 1930, *Enterprise* was second choice to *Weetamoe*, and that from mid-season on Vanderbilt so improved his *Enterprise* that he came from behind to snatch the trials from *Weetamoe* and *Yankee*. He still may have, and undoubtedly has, a few cards up his sleeve—new sails, a change in trim, a new light-weight boom—which will speed her up and perhaps make her, too, a winner worthy of succeeding *Enterprise*.

Some even go so far as to say that *Rainbow's* skipper likes to play with his rivals for a while and then spring something that utterly confounds them—and incidentally, spring it on them too late for them to duplicate it. Perhaps so, but the fact remains that no boat in 1930 ever beat *Enterprise* as consistently as *Yankee* has beaten *Rainbow* this year. It will be interesting to see if, and how, Vanderbilt goes about this "cat-and-mouse" game that the experts are talking about.

Of the three candidates, *Yankee* is probably the popular choice. The game fight of her backers in fitting her out against heavy financial and other odds, and her astonishing improvement under light-weather conditions appeal to the imagination. Among yachtsmen there is another consideration. *Yankee* is a comparatively simple sort of ship—wooden mast, living accommodations for afterguard as well as crew, and ordinary sort of rigging and gear. Of course, under present rules, they must all have seven short tons of "living accommodations."

"Mechanical Ship"

Rainbow, like *Enterprise*, is the "mechanical ship," with duralumin spars, enormously powerful winches and aeronautical rigging—all of which costs money, and is quite out of accord with the traditions of Yankee clippers and the days of iron men and wooden ships. Hence the remark frequently heard among yachtsmen: "It would be a good thing for the sport if *Yankee* should win."

In the back of their minds, always, is a sentiment against making their sport a mechanical sort of business dependent on huge expenditures of money. Perhaps, too, there is a desire to see Boston—which hasn't produced a successful *America's* Cup defender since *Volunteer* in 1887—triumph over the strictly New York entry.

All of which affords no basis for predicting the outcome of the international match for the Cup. This observer doesn't expect to have any very definite ideas on that subject until after the first or maybe the second or third, race of the *America's* Cup match.

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Sport Shots

Football Has Crowded Baseball pretty well out of the colleges. Now football is stealing a tip from baseball's recent all-star game and crowding the American national sport right in the height of its own season. On the night of August 31, on Chicago's Soldier Field, an all-star football-team picked from last year's senior college footballers by a vote of American fans, will meet the Chicago Bears, professional champions of 1933. The Chicago *Tribune* is compiling the votes of the football fans. To date, it looks like the college all-stars will line up about as follows: Ends—Skladany of Pittsburgh and Canrinus of St. Mary's; Tackles—Krause of Notre Dame and Wistert of Michigan; Guards—Rosenberg of Southern California and Corbus of Stanford; Center—Bernard of Michigan; Quarter-back—Laws of Iowa; Half-backs—Lukats of Notre Dame and Feathers of Tennessee; Full-back—Sauer of Nebraska. The game will replace last year's all-star baseball battle as the main sports attraction at the Century (and One Year) of Progress Exposition.

* * * *

An Unhappy Lot of American Athletes left London last week. Gene Sarazen, who finished twenty strokes in the ruck of Henry Cotton in the British Open, hurried home to defend his Professional Golfers' Association crown at Buffalo. Tex Austin, rodeo impresario, led his troupe of too-well-rested broncho-busters out of England—all deeply resentful of the effective manner in which the English reformers had legislated the virile roughness out of their show. Wilmer Allison brought up the rear—the "Forgotten Man" for fair, after his hurried trip to England in response to George Lott's request for a doubles partner.

Sports Calendar

Golf

July 30-Aug. 4—National Public Links Championships, Municipal Course, Pittsburgh.

Horse-racing

July 30—Opening of season at Saratoga, New York.

Lawn-tennis

July 30-Aug. 4—Men's and Veterans' Eastern Clay Court Championships, Springfield, Pennsylvania.

Aug. 13-18—National Women's Singles and Doubles Championships, Forest Hills, Long Island.

Motor-boating

Aug. 5-6—Gold Cup Race, Lake George, New York.

Yachting

Aug. 9-15—New York Yacht Club Cruise.

British and Foreign Events

Aug. 3-4—Athletics: Empire Games, White City, London, England.

Aug. 5-12—Lawn-tennis: International Championships, Hamburg, Germany.

America Discovers Mixed Foursomes

Camaraderie of Sexes in Sport, Long a British Institution, Finds Its Way to Golf Courses of This Country

By George Trevor

One by one man's Eveless-Edens fall before the irrepressible surge of feminine golf. Women have long since turned his once-monastic golf-club sanctuary into chattering casinos, gay with bridge-parties, dancing, and open-air swimming pools.

The girls are taking an increasingly active interest in the competitive side of golf. Not content with crossing mashies against one another, they have found an outlet for their ambitions and energies in the game of mixed foursomes, long popular among our British cousins but, until the last few years, anathema to the American male.

Acme

Joyce Wethered, "the most accurate shot-maker of all time in golf, regardless of sex"

For some reason, that friendly camaraderie in sports which prevails between the sexes overseas has been slow in developing on this side of the Atlantic water-hazard. British women, bred on outdoor games, are perhaps more companionable with their men. At English house-parties the girls participate with the supposedly arrogant males at tennis, hunting, and golf. Women even tramp across the moors in quest of grouse or share shooting-boxes with the lords of creation.

The mixed doubles tennis championship at Wimbledon is a major event—eagerly sought and patronized. Here in America it is a stepchild, tolerated as a necessary nuisance. Segregation of the sexes in games has been a Yankee characteristic. The American male turtles into his golf shell at the swish of a skirt.

But things are changing, what with wives refusing to be golf-widows and daughters perkily challenging the old man to a six-bisque round. The New York State mixed foursome championship, won by Mrs. Leo Federman and George Voigt last month, is in line with the new trend. Perhaps it presages a national mixed foursome tournament on the British pattern. At any rate, many American clubs are adding mixed foursome events to their calendars.

Before she retired, Joyce Wethered, whom Bobby Jones calls "the most accurate shot-maker of all time in golf, regardless of sex," won the British mixed foursome championship on five occasions, thrice with her brother Roger, and once each with Cyril Tolley, John Morrison, and Michael Scott. It is obvious that Miss Wethered carried the load and furnished the winning spark. A partnership with her was tantamount to victory.

Enid Wilson-Sir Ernest Holderness; Wanda Morgan-Capt. A. G. Pearson, and Diana Fishwick-Edward Tipple are other British pairs with distinguished mixed foursome records. In this two-ball game, the men drive from the even-numbered tees and the women hit from the odd tees. Partners then play alternate strokes.

In America, Max Marston, of Philadelphia, has had a lot of experience in mixed foursome competition as one of the organizers of the Fairfield Club men vs. women tournament. At Fairfield, incidentally, it was demonstrated that a handicap of six bisques (strokes to be taken at any holes desired) equalized the issue fairly well and brought the crack players of the two sexes almost level.

Mixed foursomes distort stroke-values for both the man and woman player. Take a par of 4 hole of 370 yards for instance. The low handicap male golfer habitually gets home here with a mashie-niblick pitch, or a medium-length iron. From a woman's typical drive, however, he may need a spoon or a long iron on his approach. The problem has a converse slant for the girls, who aren't used to hitting a second shot from comparatively short range.

George Voigt, New York State mixed foursome champion with Mrs. Federman, thinks this game affords good practise. "It compels a man to play shots he had forgotten were in his bag," said Voigt. "At Cherry Valley, for example, I never hit so many brassie and spoon shots through the fairway in my life. It gave me a realization of what women golfers are up against because of lack of length off the tee. My, how hard it is to hold a green with a brassie or long iron shot! I don't wonder that the girls are tired after a round."

Marion Fisher, mixed foursome medalist at Cherry Valley, thinks apologies should be banned by mutual consent: "I got tired of hearing 'I'm sorry,' 'please forgive me' and of saying 'excuse it please' like a telephone girl. The girl is under a mental strain in a mixed foursome because she is so anxious not to let the man down, or put him in an awkward place. Still, this game stimulates a woman's ambition and gives her a higher standard to aim at."

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To the Orient From Iridescent Hawaii

A Traveler Finds Honolulu's "Aloha" to His Ship the Most Beautiful and Affecting Farewell Encountered in Thirty Years of Going Places and Seeing Things

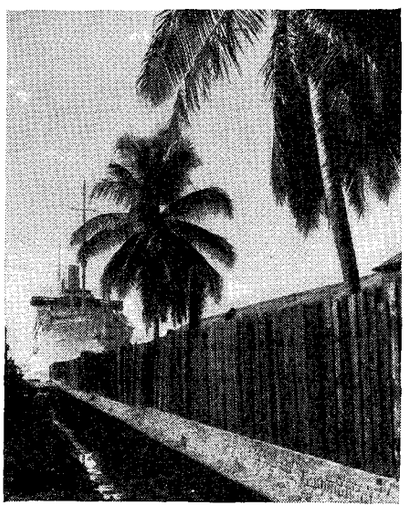
At Sea, Honolulu to Yokohama, June 21, 1934.

MY dear Mr. Editor:

We alternately have been running away from and chasing the sun since sailing on a radiant sea from Vancouver, British Columbia, nine days ago. Now we are in mid-morning while night shortly will set the lights a-twinkle in New York and London will be going to bed. You have a to-morrow, a Friday, in this week. We have not. We fall asleep to-night, Thursday night, and wake up on Saturday morning, Friday having vanished mist-like at the 180th Meridian. Then five days more, all going well, and the ship will thrust her graceful prow into Yokohama Harbor, Nipponese gateway to the marvelous East.

It is a rigorous spiritual and intellectual experience to cross the American Continent and the Pacific Ocean with almost no break in the journey, no break except a short one here and there, at some roaring city, at some lonely, dust-choked station on the Great Plains, at Honolulu, naturally and humanly prismatic and incomparable. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Boise the Beautiful, frowning mountains, sweet upland meadows, emerald valleys, the swirling Columbia, waterfalls silvering from incredible heights, Portland City of Roses, Seattle City of Starry Hills, Vancouver the Volcanic, and, at last, the Premier Ocean, indigo-blue and white-capped in the sun—a big canvas, a stirring memory.

There is always much which is very touching about the scenes when ships put to sea. I invariably feel it keenly. Gladness and sadness merge in a picturesque drama. There are those who are glad and sad to go and those who are glad and sad to see them go. It is like nearly all our human life, chaotically contradictory. Personally, I usually, tho not every time, have sailed from ports where no one knew me: my interest has been in the emotions of others. And how plain are their emotions! Faces with bright light in them, clouded faces, faces hard-drawn, sometimes irrepressible tears. For the dullest of us are somewhat imaginative. And who ever can tell, in any given instance, how the croupier of the waves may roll the spotted ivories?



Publishers Photo Service

With sirens sounding, the ship moves away from the quay

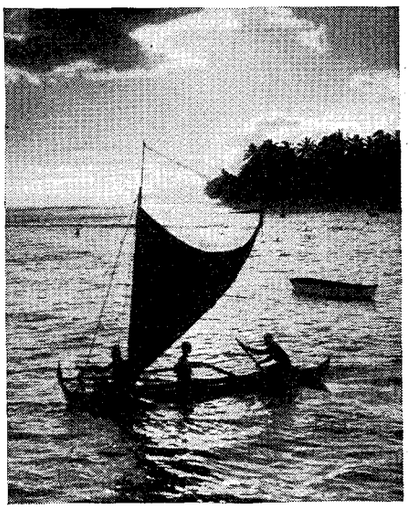
We got away from Vancouver quite pleasantly, the sun flooding the mountain-girt harbor, the band playing, the people shouting and waving, the ship rending as it moved the parti-colored paper ribbons which linked us to the pier. But that Vancouver leave-taking can not be compared to the similar demonstration at Honolulu. The difference was the difference between ice and fire, between monotone and multitone, between homogeneity and heterogeneity, between racial oneness and a bewildering blend of nearly all the human strains of the world. Honolulu's "Aloha" (farewell) to this ship was far and away the most beautiful and affecting affair of the kind I have seen in upward of thirty years of travel.

Polychrome Holiday

It was a festival. It was a polyglot and polychrome holiday, with flowers in astounding prodigality, with strips of paper of many hues weaving the ship to the pier, with strangely touching band and vocal music, with the gleam of hundreds upon hundreds of smiling faces of every shade from white to almost black, laughter, cries shrill and deep-toned, the restless tramp of thousands of feet, and, finally, the ship's siren sounding and the vessel just perceptibly moving, while dark-skinned divers in blue trunks sprang to the tops of the high-swung life-boats and poised there, and the bandsmen and singers poured all their skill and strength into the islands' "Aloha."

That is how one sails from Honolulu for the Orient.

Never shall I forget the Royal Hawaiian Band, led by a slender, white-clad native named Vierra, a master with the baton. It played the Hawaiian music and played it with a brilliance and dash and crash worthy of a Sousa; indeed, one easily could have imagined the famous leader listening entranced. And continually blending with the band music were those wonderful Hawaiian voices, soprano, contralto, tenor, bass, issuing in floods of quavering harmony. Three singers impressed one particularly, a short, thick woman in a large straw hat, a taller and slighter woman with a mobile face and beautiful teeth, and a short old man, nearly black, with a chest like Caruso's and a bass of pure velvet. These three stood together against the rail of the second floor of the pier in the center of the choir facing the ship, behind them the band. So powerful were their voices, and so sweet, that they well might have rendered a great musical program quite alone.



Keystone

The sun goes down in glamorous Hawaii

It was delightful to see the iridescent Hawaiian throng swarming over the ship before the gong and siren drove them ashore. They were aboard to have a good time, and they had it, men, women, and children in their smartest attire, delectable brown and yellow babies in arms, all as natural as the very bloom of their tropic home. They glutted the gang-plank, streamed up and down the wide stairways, chattered along the corridors and decks, and gathered in the lounges in great babbling eddies. Ascending and descending, strolling back and forth, winding in and out, jostling one another and shedding bruised petals as they went, they formed a close concourse, never still, a fluttering human fabric with the shimmer of shot-silk.

"Do they realize," I asked a little Chinese lady, "how fascinating they are?"

"Oh, no," she said; "they're conscious of only the fun they're having!"

Last of all, as we ease out into the harbor and set seaward, we witness the familiar Honolulu spectacle of the coin-seeking divers and swimmers, brilliant and daring to the last degree. I have spoken of the dark-skinned bodies in the blue trunks poised on the tops of the life-boats. They are fifty-five feet above the sea. They solicit coins and get them. And then, one after another, they leap swallow-postured into the air and shoot straight and clean to the green water, piercing it like an arrow. Meanwhile, scores of dark swimmers have been treading, floating, paddling off the ship's sides, waiting for largess from the decks and apparently never failing to recover a coin cast to them. As the vessel proceeds to open water the swimmers drop away gradually by ones and twos and threes. At last a tall, muscular man, a splendid athlete, has no companions left. He is more than two miles from shore, swimming, swimming, ever looking up. First-prize money goes to him and we see his long, dark body driving sinuously for the shore.

E. P. B.

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New York City's Credit Sells Its Bonds

Improved Financial Position of the Government of the Metropolis Is Deciding Factor In Floating Loan and Also Aids Municipal and State Securities Market

ECONOMIZING time on a busy day, Acting Comptroller Joseph Daniel McGoldrick of New York City was having his shoes polished while at his desk. As he leaned back in a big chair, he resembled nothing so much as a wingless

Acme

Joseph D. McGoldrick

cherub, or an infant Santa Claus. Short, chubby, red-haired, spectacled, he hardly looked even his thirty-three years. His Phi Beta Kappa key was a reminder, however, that he is a scholar, a teacher of government, and an expert on finance. As he talked of the City's financial position, he showed very quickly that he had a thorough grasp of his job.

New York City, it will be remembered, set out to borrow $72,000,000. A banking syndicate made an offer based on a complicated combination of long-term and short-term bonds, giving the City an average annual interest cost of 4.036 per cent. The offering was rejected and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia accused the bankers of having "ganged" together against the City. The trouble was inclusion of a small issue of short-term notes at 6 per cent., which looked bad, with short-term obligations yielding as little as 1½ per cent. in the current market.

This put an end to the sale, for the time being, except for the purchase of $2,000,000 worth of serial bonds by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

After a series of conferences which Jesse Jones, of the RFC, attended, a new arrangement was made whereby the original big banking syndicate took $58,000,000 in serial bonds at an average interest rate for the City of 3.81 per cent. The sale, a few hours later, of $12,000,000 of corporate notes to another banking group at 1⅛ per cent. brought the average down to about 3.75 per cent. for all the current financing as compared with 4.036 per cent. in the bankers' original offer.

While there was nothing really wrong with the original offer, Mr. McGoldrick admitted that the new plan had the virtue of greater simplicity, and probably was equally advantageous for both the City and the bankers. The latter had no difficulty in distributing the bonds in a few hours. The important thing, as the Comptroller saw it, was the evidence of improvement in the City's credit. *The Bond Buyer's* chart of municipal bond prices showed that for a long period up to about the middle of 1931, New York was able to borrow at about the same basic rate as the average of twenty leading cities.

Hopes for Future

About that time, New York fell behind the procession, Detroit made a still lower record, while Cincinnati acquired a credit rating decidedly above the average, because of the wide-spread publicity given to its city-manager government. Since last fall, New York City's credit has closely paralleled that of the entire group and the present administration wants to put it where Cincinnati is. New York had to pay more than 5 per cent. last fall, as compared with last week's lowest rate in twenty-five years.

When Mr. McGoldrick was questioned a little more closely about his hopes for the City's financial future, he recalled that twenty years ago New York led in municipal achievement, in innovations such as zoning and budgeting.

In this connection, the Comptroller said he intended to insist on three things in particular. First of all, there must be a balanced budget. Second, relief must be put on a taxation, rather than a debt, basis. Third, the need will continue for some time, a portion of it may be permanent.

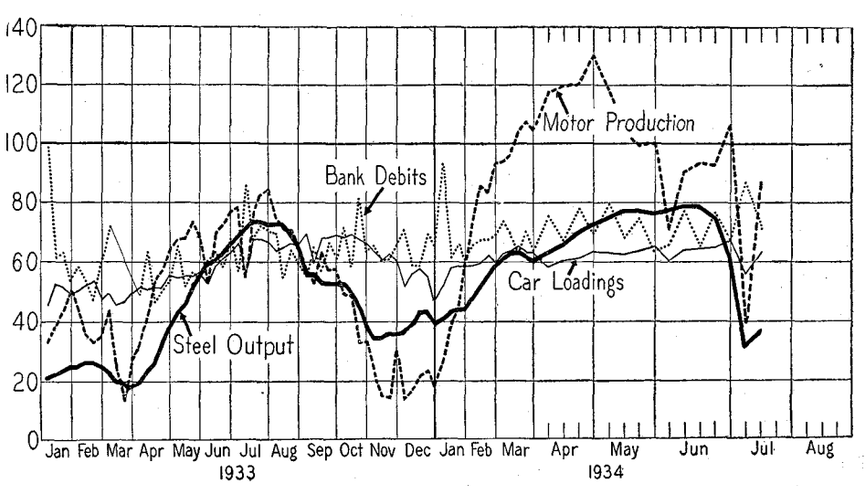
In Wall Street circles interested in municipal finance the New York offering was held to be extremely important. The first hitch in the proceedings halted activity in municipal bonds by both investors and borrowers. Now that the City's credit has been so amply vindicated, it is expected that a vast amount of large and small offerings will come into the market and be taken up quickly.

Last week the State of New York was able to borrow $30,000,000 for seven months at ⅜ of 1 per cent. The short-term market is unduly influenced by the tremendous amount of idle capital which, under normal conditions, would find more speculative employment. The constant decrease in rates on long-term issues is a sign of a very definite strengthening of the municipal bond market.

There has been a decided revival in interest in municipal bonds. This is due in the first place, perhaps, to the dearth of private offerings. The higher taxes make tax-exempt investments attractive.

Last week saw one important piece of private financing, the offering by Kuhn, Loeb and Company of $5,000,000 of Baltimore & Ohio five-year 4½ per cent. notes. More railroad and utility offerings are expected soon, but the market apparently must wait longer for important industrial financing. Stocks were more active.

Seven steel companies raised wages, and the National Steel Company announced plans for a new mill in Detroit. The Pennsylvania Railroad, du Pont, and American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced increased earnings. General business suffered from the influence of the normal summer slump, while the strikes on the Pacific Coast paralyzed activity for a short time.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending July 14

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Germany's Refusal to Pay Her Creditors in America

When Germany failed to deposit in the World Bank the monthly instalment on the Dawes Loan interest on July 15, it precipitated a conflict of importance to all those investing in foreign bonds supposedly secured by revenues of foreign Governments. The three trustees for the Dawes Loan, acting as sheriffs for Germany's foreign creditors, attached German customs and tax receipts pledged as security for the loan, which Germany included in her six months' transfer moratorium.

The German Government, however, insisting that its moratorium was not a default, but simply an interruption of the transfer of interest payments, duly deposited in marks, broke this attachment and "has taken all necessary steps to assure that the revenues will be used for the purposes for which they are intended."

The trustees are two Americans, Gates W. McGarrah, former President of the Bank for International Settlements, and Nelson Dean Jay, a partner of Morgan & Cie., Paris branch of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Carel Eliza ter Meulen, head of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam. The World Bank is a fiscal agent for the loan. When Germany failed to deposit in this bank the Dawes loan instalment, the trustees sent a telegram to the Reichsbank instructing it to hold all pledged revenues deposited with it under the Dawes contract. As pointed out by Otto D. Tolischus, in a Berlin message to the New York *Times*, the German Government also is supposed to transfer to the World Bank 6,300,000 marks monthly for the interest on the Young Loan, which also has been put under the moratorium. Since no revenues have been pledged for this loan, the Young bondholders are without even a theoretical recourse.

It also was noted that agreements assuring the payment of the Young and the Dawes Loan interests were about to be concluded between Germany and all her European creditors. The only country left out was the United States.

In a strongly worded communication, the United States Government demanded that the German Government give American holders of German bonds the same treatment accorded to bondholders in other countries, and refused to permit this treatment to be made contingent upon "trade concessions, clearing arrangements, or similar measures."

No More Big Motor Shows

Ever since the first national exhibition was held in the Chicago Coliseum in 1900 the annual motor shows have been growing bigger and more elaborate.

A large and enthusiastic crowd was considered a sure sign of a big sales year. Now the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored these shows, has announced their discontinuance. Manufacturers found that they added to the cost of producing new models. Individual companies henceforth will hold smaller shows of their own from time to time.

New York Appraises Two Rich Estates

Effect of Fluctuating Market Values Is Illustrated in Holdings of Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Reid

The estate of Harry Payne Whitney, sportsman and capitalist, who died on October 26, 1930, was appraised by the State of New York at $72,740,838.97 gross, and $62,808,829.46 net. The New York State inheritance tax amounts to $9,513,013, and the Federal tax is estimated at $1,902,602.

There was no specific charitable bequest, but Mr. Whitney said in his will: "I request my wife and children to continue the support I have given during my life to public institutions and charity."

The estate included $64,155,422.38 in securities. The stocks, appraised as of the date of Mr. Whitney's death, were valued at $47,462,302 and have a current valuation of approximately $40,890,001, a loss of $6,572,301. The bonds, appraised at $16,355,119, show an increase of approximately $42,000.

Mr. Whitney had fourteen blocks of stocks, each totaling more than $1,000,000, which were appraised at $35,896,165, and are worth, in the current market, nearly $31,000,000.

The outstanding gains and losses as shown in the schedule were in the rise of the 741,500 shares of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting stock, which were appraised at $3,707,500 and now have a market value of $10,381,000; and the loss in 20,000 preferred shares of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, appraisal value of $1,582,500, and now having a market value of approximately $70,000.

Mr. Whitney's estate was no exception to the usual in having, along with the "gilt-edged" securities, a fair-sized lot of "cats and dogs" stocks. There were seventeen blocks of stocks, consisting of 401,528 shares, which were appraised as of "no value" in 1930—and of no current market value.

Reid Estate

The estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Reid, philanthropist and widow of Whitelaw Reid, was appraised as of the date of her death on April 29, 1931, at $20,463,941 gross, and $18,589,916 net.

The bulk of the estate was in securities which were valued at $17,205,462.03, of which $16,397,980.16 was in stocks, with a current market value of about $10,000,000. In the printed schedule of the appraisal there was one bond but no stock included as of "no value."

U. S. Saving on Interest

Against the fact that the Government's debt is the highest in history may be balanced the fact that the average rate of interest being paid on that debt is the lowest in history.

Attention has been called by C. J. Devine and Company, government bond specialists, to figures showing that the interest charges on the present debt of $26,480,487,870 amount to $815,443,225, while the charge on the debt of $15,921,892,350 in 1930 amounted to $605,967,419. That is, while the debt increased 66.3 per cent. during these four years, the average interest charges increased only 34.58 per cent. The average rate now is 3.12 per cent. as compared with 3.80 in 1930.

During this time the make-up of the national debt has changed considerably. Liberty bonds were 51.5 per cent. of the full debt in 1930, with an average interest rate of 4.12 per cent.; they are only 23.9 per cent. of the total debt now, and their average interest rate is 4.07.

On the other hand, the proportion of Treasury bonds and Treasury notes has greatly increased.

The biggest drop in interest rates comes in the short-term paper with the average rates on Treasury bills dropping in the four years from 3.10 per cent. to 1.81 per cent., and that on Treasury bills from 2.68 per cent. to 0.32 per cent.

All of which would seem to be another indication that the huge recovery spending program is not seriously affecting government credit.

To Put Key West on Its Feet

The jasmine, the almond, the banana, the cork-tree, the coco-palm, and the oleander flourish on Key West's coral island, but the City of Key West, in sore straits after appeals to State and Federal Governments, is in the hands of the FERA, in what amounts to a receivership. The big job is to bring back Key West's prosperity. This southernmost city in Continental United States once was busy enough with its cigar factories, its sponge-fisheries, its naval base, its Coast Guard stations, its railroad ferries to Havana, and its tourists. The building of the Florida East Coast Railways series of viaducts connecting the island with the Florida mainland was a great engineering feat.

Now so much travel goes by automobile that the first step in rehabilitating Key West is to build a series of bridges from key to key, so that tourists may drive straight to Key West, and, thence, perhaps embark to Cuba. In fact, Mayor Malone has a dream of a great Pan-American highway with cars from all Eastern States going via Key West to Cuba, Mexico, and the West Indies. At any rate the PWA is being asked to lend the money to build the causeway, which may be constructed for perhaps $5,500,000, half of the original estimate. Key West, which has lost population as well as trade in recent years, seems to be banking chiefly on the tourists, now that the cigar industry has moved away. The Government has abandoned its naval base and changes in trade routes have sadly diminished the city's commercial importance.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Munitions manufacturers as trouble-makers —Prison life not so pleasant—Common sense buttonholes and detachable collars—Housewives' power to prevent war—Answering a film defender—A rural pastor tells of medical charges

War on Private Munitions Plants

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I believe that if the Governments owned the ammunition plants instead of private concerns, there would be less talk about war and revolution than there is now. Those private concerns send out the war-plotters all over the world to stir up racial and national hatred in order to sell their products. A French concern that owns a large ammunition plant in Czechoslovakia has spent millions of francs to put Hitler in power so he would put the fear in European nations in order for them to sell their products.

That is the reason why they can not meet their honest debts to America, as they are spending all of their national income preparing for war. The only war I am in favor of is against the private ammunition plants.

M. SCHLESINGER.

San Antonio, Texas.

"Milk and Honey Prisons"—A Reply

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I wish to take exception to the recent article "Milk and Honey Prisons," by Mr. Floyd Holcombe.

Like many other people, he seems to believe that a solution to our crime problem may be had simply by making our prisons as "tough" as possible. As a matter of fact, most criminologists agree that crime is a condition and must be treated as such.

The real difference between a confined individual and a free one is that of liberty. The mere fact a prisoner is permitted to view an occasional ball-game or movie is trivial in comparison. I am sure, too, that Mr. Holcombe would prefer to take the chances of obtaining his daily food needs on the "outside" instead of a prison's "bill of fare."

So many elements enter into the proper dealing with crime and prisons but the writer believes that a step "in the right direction" would be better treatment, by the public at large, of a prisoner after release and aiding him in again becoming properly adjusted and situated in society instead of, as in many cases, being stigmatized as an "ex-convict."

D. E. WINTERBURG,
Record Clerk, U. S. Penitentiary.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Memorial Day in Florida

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In reply to Mr. Victor B. Shanor of Eustis, Florida, with reference to the observance in Florida of Memorial Day. Mr. Shanor may be correct as far as Eustis is concerned, but it so happens that this observance is not carried out to any degree by the balance of the State. May 30, 1934, every business and industrial organization in Miami was open all day, including our National and State Banks. The patriotic organizations of this City have been trying for years to bring about the observance of three patriotic days, namely, Memorial Day; July 4, and Armistice Day.

THOMAS J. KELLY.

Miami, Florida.

A Demand for Detachable Collars

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Three fools in the world! I join hands with Brubaker and Miller for a common sense buttonhole for shirts. And, in addition, I demand the return of the shirt with detachable collar, so that when the rag collar wilts down like a cabbage leaf, a sweat-proof collar can be attached. To thunder with fashion where it conflicts with comfort and common sense.

C. B. STUART.

Oldtown, Kentucky.

A Correction

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The account of the proceedings of our General Synod in the June 30 issue is very good, but you have fallen into a curious blunder. The president of our Synod, elected in Grand Rapids, is the Rev. John Wesselink, D.D., of Pella, Iowa, recently retired president of Central College, Pella, Iowa. You have confused our Synod with the General Synod of the Christian Reformed Church which met in Grand Rapids shortly after our adjournment. You have listed the president of that Synod as our president.

JOHN A. INGHAM.
Stated Clerk,
General Synod of the
Reformed Church in America.

New York City.

Housewives to Prevent War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The responsibility for war may be placed directly on the "jingo press" as a controlling factor. By its power to mold public opinion, even through distorted facts and half-truths, it can change the peaceful inertia of a people into a frenzied war hysteria.

It is desirable that this control be exercised by the housewife and mother rather than by national governments. This end she may accomplish through means of the very articles she purchases for her family.

For it is a well-known fact that if the paid advertising of newspapers were withdrawn, they could no longer subsist at a profit.

JACOB FEINSTEIN.

New York City.

The All-But-Forgotten Man

—Costello in the Albany *Evening News*

The Movie Boycott

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the letter of A. E. Hancock of Columbia City, Indiana, of July 14 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, we have another perfect example of the mistaken and shallow thinking that has characterized much of the movie industry.

I grant him his point concerning the lurid magazines on every newsstand. It is true and well made. But one thing at a time, please. Our present concern is the movies, tho just this month I read two magazine articles calling the attention of the public to the newsstand and drug-store libraries. Their day is coming.

Doesn't Mr. Hancock know that we theatergoers stopped long ago giving our criticisms to the local exhibitor, because we know that he can't help what he has to offer; that he is the unfortunate link in the powerful and pernicious system of block-buying?

So he is quite right, "boycott is an ugly thing in any business," but it is also a very effective weapon, for even his figure of 5 per cent. indecent pictures spread out over a conservative weekly attendance of 50,000,000 is a fine medium for degrading public taste.

MARY C. JENNINGS.

Greenville, Ohio.

High Medical Fees in Rural Sections

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I read with interest the statement of Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten: "In the United States the physician is the willing servant of the sick, poorly paid." It may be true of his section of the country, but as a rural pastor I know that it is decidedly untrue of this part of the country. The great majority of the doctors here are in it for what they can get out of it, and nothing more. Personally, I have no complaint because the doctors have always been more than fair to me, but that is because of my profession. Here I am trying to speak for the great number of honest, hard-working, poor folk who are in no sense paupers. They are the greatest sufferers to-day in these rural sections. They are called on to pay the full five dollars per day for the hospital and also the full fee to the doctor and contribute of their vegetables and money as well.

WARREN E. MESLER.

Morrill, Maine.

Those State Debts

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your issue of June 30 (page 10) contains this bit of fine sarcasm: "Americans should remember that dwellers in glass houses should choose their missiles with care. It may be that Cuba merely contemplates following an example set years ago by some of our own States," which doubtless is directed at the so-called debts contracted by Negro legislatures in the South inducted into office by Federal troops at the point of the bayonet, with the white citizenry disfranchised. The holders of such obligations should look to the United States Government for payment—it having been solely responsible therefor.

J. O. CAMPBELL.

Houston, Texas.

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San Francisco Strike Ends; Five Other States Affected

(Continued from page 4)

questions. Observers already are wondering what effect the San Francisco general strike will have on the campaign of Upton Sinclair, well-known Socialist, for the Democratic nomination for Governor of California.

In Minnesota, a strike-bred reactionary movement probably would help the Democratic party, which is regarded as conservative in comparison with the dominant Farmer-Laborites.

Press Comment

The San Francisco general strike won little or no support on newspaper editorial pages, even those usually sympathetic toward labor.

The Philadelphia *Record*, for example, declared that "any general strike is inexcusable" because it "injures not only the employers concerned, but the whole community."

More conservative papers expressed the same opinion by the score, and many made the point that a general strike inevitably removes government from the constituted authorities and places it in the hands of a workers' committee.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* said: "The generals of the labor army seize upon the functions of government when they set up their own laws decreeing how the people shall be fed, to what extent they may be permitted to work, and in what manner they may make use of the streets."

The Detroit *Free Press* thought that "a share of responsibility for the wave of strikes that has washed up this calamity on the Golden Gate must be accepted by the Administration in Washington, whose labor policies have played unexpectedly into the hands of the radical element."

"Two-Edged Weapon"

But the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* asserted: "Any one who imagines that we could have gone through the past year and a half without labor troubles if there had been no New Deal or NRA ignores history. All 'normal' recoveries have been accompanied by serious strikes."

The United States, said the St. Louis *Star-Times:*

"Needs a whole New Deal in labor relationships. On the one hand we need genuine acceptance of collective bargaining by employers, but coupled with that must be a higher sense of responsibility on the part of organized labor."

Perhaps the most authoritative expression of opinion on the general strike weapon is that of Wilfrid Harris Crook, who says in his book, "The General Strike, a Study of Labor's Tragic Weapon in Theory and Practise":

"At best it is a two-edged weapon, likely to harm the working class more swiftly and grievously than any other section of society."

President Approves Plan For Record Reforestation

Despite the fact that President Roosevelt is on a vacation, he keeps in close touch with affairs at home, his activities last week-end evidenced.

On Saturday, from the cruiser *Houston*, which was carrying him to Hawaii, he named three appointees to a National Mediation Board, which is to be a supreme court for settling railway labor disputes. Dr. William M. Leiserson, Professor of Sociology at Antioch College, was named Chairman of the board. Serving with him are James W. Carmalt and John Carmody. To the chairmanship of another group, the Railway Retirement Board, he nominated Murray Latimer. The day before he radioed congratulations to Postmaster-General James A. Farley on the fact that for the first time since 1919, a surplus was shown by the Post-office Department.

From the White House, moreover, came the announcement that the President had approved the largest reforestation project ever attempted in this country. It called for the planting of a hundred-mile shelter-belt of trees, extending more than 1,000 miles from the Canadian border to the Texas Panhandle. It will be begun immediately, and will take ten years to complete, at an estimated cost of $75,000,000.

The plan is the most ambitious ever undertaken in this country for the purpose of modifying climatic conditions. Money for this project will come from a $525,000,000 drought-relief appropriation. Altho the President has allocated $15,000,000 for the shelter-belt, he has stipulated that no more than $10,000,000 be spent for the immediate present.

The ten-year project will embrace a total of 20,000,000 acres, of which 1,820,000 will be devoted to the planting of trees, and will provide a hundred belts, a mile apart, each seven rods wide, with a mile of farm land between each two strips.

The shelter-belt will start a little to the east of a line drawn north and south through the center of North Dakota and will run in almost a straight line into the Texas Panhandle, cutting across the two Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and the western end of Oklahoma.

Post-office Budget

More than 90 per cent. of the estimated ultimate outlay of $75,000,000 on it will go to farmers, largely for employment of labor for ploughing, fencing, planting, and caring for the trees. Of the total to be expended, approximately 25 per cent. is expected to be spent during the next twelve to eighteen months. This would include the cost of acquisition of land, which is to be acquired by purchase, lease, or co-operative agreement.

Replying to Postmaster-General Farley's radio message containing the information that the long-elusive goal of the Post-office Department—a balanced budget—had been achieved, with a $5,000,000 surplus, the President declared he was "delighted," and added to his expression of gratitude, "congratulations and best wishes."

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Plays No Favorites.—JOBYNA—"Would you marry a woman who is a great talker, or the other kind, Ezry?"

EZRY—"What other kind is they?"—*Pathfinder.*

When the Century Was Young.—If he remembers when there was a bicycle rack in front of 'most every drug-store, he looks younger with his hat on.—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Sh-h-!—"What do you intend doing when you come out of prison?"

"If I tell you, chaplain, promise me you won't let on."—*Tit Bits.*

Subject to Change.—If anybody is getting out an edition of Who's Who in Germany at this time, it should be issued in loose-leaf form.—*Indianapolis News.*

Long Distance Rancor.—BELLE—"If I were you, Percy, I should tell him just what I think of him."

PERCY—"How can I? The cad has no telephone."—*San Diego Union.*

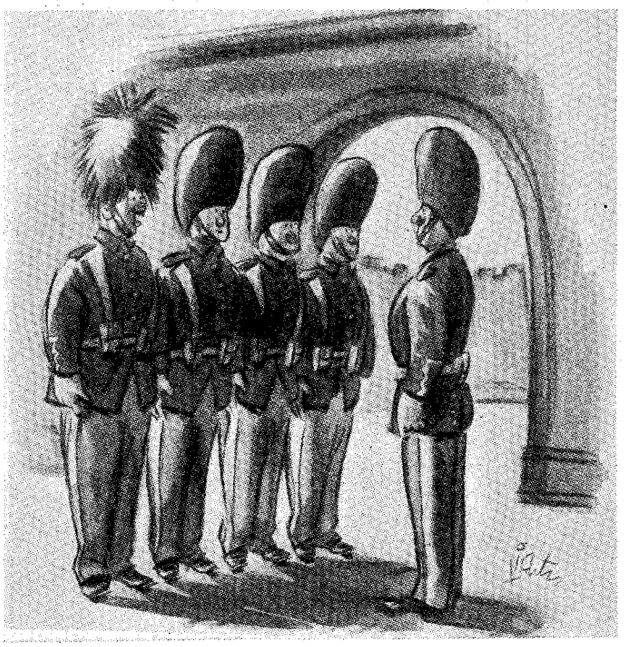
Thou Sluggard! — Harvard tests reveal that ants run around in "stupid circles." Then, instead of going to the ant, it is better to go to Harvard.—*Jack Warwick in the Toledo Blade.*

Success.—
"Aha!" cried the egg
As it splashed a bit,
"I was cast for the villain
And made a hit."—*Portland Express.*

Mulligatawney Also Safer.—Haberdashers announce that small bow-ties may become popular again, and there's this to be said in their favor, anyway—a whole lot less can happen to them during the juicy blueberry pie and butter-corn season.—*George Ryan in the Boston Herald.*

Connubial Couplets.—
Man on yonder pillow is my spouse
With whom I share his money and his house.
Man on yonder bedlet is my young,
An autocrat and very loud of lung.
Cat on kitchen floor we call our own
Although his nightly walks are not alone.
Pictures on the wall and gadgets many
If marketed would bring but meager penny.
Books in toppling rows belong to us
To loan, to lose, to read and sometimes dust.
House in little courtyard is our own
And every hollyhock, and every stone.
—*Patsy Saunders in the Springfield Union.*

And He Was.—The bus-driver was obliged to pull up very suddenly at the street-crossing, and in doing so grazed the side of a taxi. The taxi-man turned on the bus-driver and gave vent to a volume of vituperation and abuse, and, as the bus-man sat smiling and unresponsive, kept it up until he was exhausted and could say no more. Then the bus-driver, smiling, retorted: "I thought you'd be cross."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



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"I just washed it, Cap'n, and I can't do a thing with it."
—*Life*

Milquetoast in Africa.—ANGRY GUIDE—"Why didn't you shoot that tiger?"

THE TIMID HUNTER—"He didn't have the right kind of expression on his face for a rug."—*Punch Bowl.*

Buy British.—ATTENDANT—"Do you wish to consult Woosung Pootung, the great Chinese mystic?"

WOMAN—"Ay, lass—tell 'im 'is mother's 'ere frae Lancashire."—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

He Qualified.—MOTORIST—"I want a chauffeur who can think quickly in an emergency."

APPLICANT—"That's me, sir! I never smashed a car yet that I couldn't think up an A-1 excuse in five seconds."—*San Diego Union.*

Kitty, Kitty! — RAE — "Fae says her face is her fortune."

MAE—"Well, I'm sick of hearing hard luck stories."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Straighten Up Now—"Lend me five dollars, old man. I promise you, on the word of a gentleman, to pay it back tomorrow."

"Bring the gentleman around and let me see him."—*Montreal Star.*

Bring on the Rack.—The natives of Central America who gather the chicle-sap which forms the basis of chewing-gum lead terribly hard lives. But not so hard as they ought to be.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Second Thoughts.—FRIEND—"Why have you given the general such a peculiar pose?"

SCULPTOR—"You see, it was started as an equestrian statue, and then the committee found they couldn't afford the horse."—*Brantford Expositor.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

What a Man!—Jess is 515 years old, weighs 285 pounds, but carries both age and weight well.—*Batavia (N. Y.) paper.*

But Not Complaining.—Berg was shot dead by two gunmen in a crowded loop restaurant. He is in a critical condition.—*Minneapolis paper.*

Nothing Like Striving.—The mercury, which had been doing nothing but striving for new altitudes for more than 2 weeks, rose to 991 at 5 p.m.—*New York paper.*

Climbers, Beware!—Touching a high tension wire as he was climbing on the framework an abandoned bride over Mill Creek, James Leas, 15 years old, had a double escape from death.—*Cincinnati paper.*

Truth Will Out.—The qualities which men admire in other men are ability, character (using that word in its wildest sense) and unfaltering courage. — *Evansville (Ind.) paper.*

When Sunbeams Frolic.—The Sunbeam Band of Central Baptist Church, meeting at ten o'clock at the church where transportation will be provided to a picnic which will be hell in the county.—*Winchester (Ky.) paper.*

Hold Your Hats.—It is almost breath-taking to realize that the cars of to-day, large and small conceal a power-plant that will hurtle them through space at racing speeds—speeds at which a slip means wreckage and disaster. They do 5 miles an hour or more.—*Boonville (Ind.) paper.*

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